BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, Bbay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 219 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1925 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Sept.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,004
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,857
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th ,,	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar	DO ALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

*Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
15th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
18th Sept	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
16th ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
18th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

There will be sailings for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but will be resumed on the 28th September.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba.	5975	8th Sep.	10th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	1905	20th Sep.	29th Sep.
*Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2279 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1926.

Our Registers are now open, and we advise intending passengers to register immediately for Accommodation. Government Passages also arranged and vouchers accepted in lieu of payment.

We make absolutely no charge for our services, but secure the best berths available.

Our handbook of particulars forwarded free on application

JEENA & CO.,

PASSAGE DEPARTMENT.
Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road,
Post B 849 BOMBAY.
Telephone 23398. Telegrams: "JUSTITIA."

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(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road
Telephone No. 20923

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General Banking and Exchange, Travelers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued, Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

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BANKING.

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(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Emile Francqui, Esq.
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sim'a
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonesaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dubhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamlhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO LTD

Lowest Rates of premium
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Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

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ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease

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AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over	Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed	Rs. 4,25,000

(Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
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We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere, For particulars apply to:—

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Rajpur, Naiwada No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
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Shidhee Amber Bazar, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. B. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
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of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Drams Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

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PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

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PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION to Rajput Lady near Agra on Rs. 50 p.m. Free lodging and boarding. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 976 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1781

WANTED—A highly competent SALESMAN and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." One with knowledge of Hindi will be preferred.
A24030

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—An experienced and energetic OVERSEER of Poona Engineering College on a pay Rs. 125-5-175 plus 35 p.m. horse allowance. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned. D. L. SHAH, President, District Local Board, Panch Mahals, Godhra.
A

WANTED GRADUATE for private tuition near Khalashichakla for two hours. Second language Persian. Apply Box No. 984, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1806

WANTED.—A B. Com., preferably, of Bombay to teach Commerce Subjects to the IX, X, 1st Year and 2nd Year College. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to the PRINCIPAL, Jaswant College, Jodhpur.
A 24065

SITUATIONS VACANT.

BOON TO INSURANCE AGENTS—WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS throughout Presidency. Pay Rs. 30 to 300 monthly. DUTT COMPANY, Chief Agents, Karwar.
A R1805

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR to attend a Chemists' shop in Fort. Apply Box No. 985 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1808.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS (Hindus, Mohammadans, Parsis, Christians, etc) experienced in all lines (Forms supplied gratis- Write P. O. Box 922 Bombay 1.
A R1809.

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGERS and BUYING and SELLING paid AGENTS in every Commercial town. Pay according to ability plus 10 per cent. Commission. Cash Security essential. Apply Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1802

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS and a SPACIOUS GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the Bank.
C 24068

TO LET—ROOMS at reduced rents in Ghatkoparwala's Chawl at Mugbhat, Kardewadi. For further particulars apply soon JAMNADAS MEGHJI, Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
C 24069C

TO LET—Cheap ROOMS in Meghji Vallabhdass House, Two Tanks near Dargah. For further particulars apply soon JAMNADAS MEGHJI, Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
C 24069D

A BLOCK TO BE LET to strict vegetarian Hindoos, Rent Rupees 225—a two shops especially good for motor accessories dealers are to be let, Rent rupees 400 and 175 Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.
C R1785.

TO LET—Cheap ROOMS in Meghji Vallabhdass Chawl, near Siddick's Chawl at Kumbarwada, Dadar, Rent Rs. 9 to 11. For further particulars apply soon JAMNADAS MEGHJI, Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
C 24069B

TO BE LET on long or short lease 10,000 square yards VACANT LAND for any sort of Factories or Building Houses or Chawls or Bungalows, etc., etc., in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessees. For further particulars please see or write to Mr. MODY, Allbless Bungalow, 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar. Brokers also are requested to apply.
C R1798A

TO BE LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodiius first floor of Allbless Bungalow newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides—consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bed-rooms, Cook and Bath rooms and a large Varandah. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Please see MR. MODY on the premises.
C R1798

TO LET—GODOWNS at cheap rents, 1 on Frere Road tramway line, opp. Princes Dock. Rent Rs. 250; 1 on Clive Road, licensed for Crackers storage. Rent Rs. 150; 1 on Clive Road, ground floor of Pathanwala House. Rent Rs. 100; 1 on Argyle Road, ground floor of house No. 22. For further particulars apply soon to JAMNADAS MEGHJI, Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
C 24069A

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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WANTED—CHARITABLE MEN to make Charities. Large reputation by nominal expences. Apply Box No. 987 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R 1812.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Economical TOURING CAR in good condition. Apply stating particulars, model and lowest price. Box No. 988 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 1813.

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ALUMINIUM NAME PLATE of yours, Annas four. Send stamps to MADHAV COMPANY, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
T R1792

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T R1811

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 290; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible. Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerit-er Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A well fitted-up DISPENSARY in Hindoo locality. Write Box No. 986 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1810.

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LOANS—Confidentially granted, distance no object. Write immediately with two and half annas stamps to, THE INVESTOR SYNDICATE, Bodinayakanur.
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R 24059

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SURE WINNERS!—Before going to Races, study my confidential Betting Instruction. There are somethings other than Winning Horses that every intelligent Bettor should have known. You will always have profits at Races if you follow it strictly, otherwise shall gladly refund. Charge Rs. 10/4 only in advance by Insured Post. J. D. RAI, (B.C.) KALIMPONG, (N. Bengal).
S R1737

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FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
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AFGHANISTAN, PERSIA and BALUCHISTAN PRODUCTS. Seven lbs. Quetta Rosy Peaches or two lbs. Assofoetida or Five Tolas Persian Saffron or one pound Almonds oil or eight pounds Persian Roses Gulkhand 12/- Half Quantity 7/-. Deliver Free. Quality Special. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R1347

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay is invited to the University notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" announcing subjects for competitive essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 and the conditions of competition.

2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, oral or written, with a copy of the notification in question.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 28th August, 1925.

23967

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy of Assurance issued to me the undersigned by the Gresham Life Assurance Society, assuring my life for the sum of Rs. 3,000 bearing No. 384854 has been stolen or mislaid and I have applied to the said Gresham Life Assurance Society to issue to me a duplicate policy. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Policy No. 384854 in any way and any one dealing with the same in any wise will do so on his own account and risk.

KAIKHOOSRU ARDERJI ANTIA.
R1814

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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Tel. No. 20418.

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"BROADCASTING".—A 5 Valve Set Tuned High Frequency (2 H. F. Detector—2 L.F.) in a beautiful Cabinet for Rs. 165 only. A Kit to build the above complete in every respect less Cabinet for Rs. 125 only. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., Radio and Telephone Engineers and Stockists of Everything in Wireless, 173, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: "Chiphone". Telephone No. 24963.
T 24057

TENDERS.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on or before the 25th September, 1925, for fitting up of Electric Lights, etc., at the Fancy Fair to be held on the Waranasi Bai Sarai Grounds from 31st October, 1925, to 14th November, 1925, in connection with the 36th Birthday Celebrations of His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur of Indore. Details if necessary may be obtained from the undersigned.

The tenders may be either for mere fitting or for power or for both combined and may be made to include Lighting also by Petrol and Kerosine in units of five hundred (500) Candle Power and over. The lights are expected to be of all size and powers and total number of such lights may be taken as 15000 at least.

(Sd.) GULAM MOHAMMAD,
DILAR JANG BAHADUR,
Special Officer.

Sivagunj Main Road,
Bungalow No. 70.

C24039

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926 will be received by the Storekeeper, Gondal, up to 3 p.m. on 14th October, 1925.

2 Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores." No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal, dated 5th September, 1925.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a building at Sewree. Estimated cost about Rs. 30,000/-. For Quantities Specifications, plans, etc., refer personally and between 4-30 and 7 p.m. to.

SECRETARY, Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd.
Sellers' Rooms Nos. 11 and 12. Temporary Exchange, Cotton Depot, Sewree.
C 24075.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY and Mr. MAHOMEDBHAI HUSSEINBHAI, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 25, 27, 31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure together with the bungalow messuages tenements and out-houses standing thereon known as the Beehive, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95, New Nos. B/808, B/815, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 7142, Cadastral Survey No. 582 Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and bounded, on the East by the Napean Sea Road, on the West by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the North by the property H. H. The Maharaja of Vansda and on the South by the property of Jayantilal Ramdas and which said premises are assessed by the Assesor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3321 and Street Nos. 52 to 56 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the bungalow messuage tenements and outhouses standing thereon situate, on or near the foreshore Napean Sea Road, at Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3468 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 17129 part of New Survey No. 4/7142 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 582. Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property first hereinabove described bearing New Survey No. 1/7142, on or towards the West by the sea-shore, on or towards the South by the property of Jayantilal Ramdas and on or towards the North by the property of His Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Vansda and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3321 and Street Nos. 52 to 56 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

Together with the furniture articles and things in and about the said bungalows messuages and outhouses and TOGETHER with the garden including flower and other pots trees, etc., on the land first and secondly hereinbefore described.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1925.
DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24060

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMAN MAHADEO PARDESHI, who has contracted to purchase the under-mentioned property, situate at Bardan Lane, without the Fort of Bombay from the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate of Poonja Jairam deceased has contracted to sell the same to our client HAJI AYUB HAJI EBRAHIM TARSAIWALLA and NOOR MAHOMED HAJI TYAB TARSAIWALLA and that all persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bardan Lane, formerly called Esaaji Hansaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 723, New No. 6440, Old Survey No. 501 and New Survey No. 2571 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2033 (1) and Street Nos. 26-40 and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully, beyond that by the property of Alli Dussaji and also Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the West by the property of Coorji Mahomed and on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Khatao and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Bardan Gulli.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1925.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 24076.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1657 of 1924.

MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VOHRA HUSSEINBHAI ALLIBHAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises by the directions of the Commissioner of the Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of October, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1764, Byculla division and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 78 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13680 and 13803 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/2549 1B 33587, 3F and 4c/3550 and part of 3589 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and all which premises are situated at Sankli Street, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3923 (1a), Street Nos. 110a, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North by the property of Husanally Budruddin, on the South by the Sankli Street, on the East by the plot leased out to Jacob and on the West by the private road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C24074

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our client has been declared the highest bidder and Purchaser of the property described in the schedule hereunder written at the Public Auction Sale held by Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, on the 5th day of September, 1925, under instructions of Messrs. Subnis Goregaoker and Sehjit, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Karim Kanji and Rehimathai and Moongi Sherbanoo, wives of Karim Kanji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hushein Ebrahim Chand and by virtue of the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 26th day of September, 1924, and vested in the Mortgagees.

All persons having any claim or interest in, to, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, survivorship, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the Sale will be completed without any regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being near Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 8, Old Survey No. 251, New Survey No. 81 and Cadastral Survey No. 684 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2020 and Street Nos. 19-251 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road (Chira Bazar), on or towards the North by the property of Saher and on or towards the South by the property of Chatur Vishwanand.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1925.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by

THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.

State Railways and All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE.

THE MOVEABLES OF THE TANJORE PALACE ESTATE, consisting of valuable JEWELLERY fit to be worn by Maharajas and Zamindars, precious articles of The Royal Household of the Famous Maharatta Rulers of Tanjore in Gold and Silver, Silver and Ivory Palanquin articles, English Cups and Trays in Silver, Silver Chomous, Tumblers, Cups and Water Tubs, Vankees set with diamonds and pearls, Precious Conches mounted in Gold, Pathakams with pearls and rubies, Pattlies, Rakkudies, Gondars, Boolaks, and Rings set with emeralds, valuable ivory articles.

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, consisting of cushioned chairs, Sofas, Queen Anne chairs, Card, Chess, drawing and Round Tables, with Marble tops, Teapoys, Chest of drawers, Teakwood and Iron cots, Almyrahs, Large Mirrors, Petrol and Table Lamps, Globes and Wallshades, BILLIARD TABLE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES, Gardener's tool, two MAXWELL CARS Horse, Landos, Bullocks, Flower Pots, etc., etc., will be sold by me in Public Auction, at the Palace and District Court premises, Tanjore, on the 5th October, 1925, and subsequent days by Order of the District Court, Tanjore, West.

T. N. KALIDASS, B.A., B.L.,
High Court Vakil & Commissioner.
Tanjore, 3-9-1925.

C24056

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Friday the 18th September 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T. at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

11 full pressed bales Uganda cotton country damaged lying at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Rao Bahadur Killachand Dewchand, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd October, 1920 and made between Pragji Ebji and others of the first part, Moghibai, widow of Valabhdas Shivji, and others of the second part and the Mortgagee of the third part and a further charge dated 28th April, 1921, and made between the same parties Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day WEDNESDAY the 16th September 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the following.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the West side of Tardeo Road containing by admeasurement about 1690 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 357, New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145, 146 and New Survey No. 3/7023 and bounded on the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsedji Parekh and on the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3730, Street No. 89 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th September, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate—

One lot unclaimed articles such as wearing apparels, gold and silver ornaments, two small diamonds, silver and metal watches, glassware, silk sarees, dhotees, cycle, copper utensils.

One safe, one iron cupboard.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred visavis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-haud rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
One "Maxwed" motor car 4 clynder 18 H.P. in perfect running order.

The property of a deceased Parsi gentleman.

1 Victoria with horse and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 1581 of 1925.

One iron safe on stand, copying press, revolving book stand, glass globe lamps, cupboards, candlebras etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver in Suit No. 2828 of 1924 (Nitison vs. Chandrasen) one iron safe.

By order of the office concerned:

1 Avery platform scale with weights.
1 Cheque writing machine.

The property of a gentleman:

One big lot of valuable and handsome furniture such as, cabinets, teapoys, dining tables, chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almyras, writing tables, wall ornaments (horns) one gas cooking stove, etc.

By order of the Agent Government Railways, Iraq.

1 Olivier typewriter, teakwood chairs, writing tables etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 Case children's hats.

BENNETT & Co.,

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. S.T.)
AT GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW NO. 20 OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION AND NEAR MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Auction sale of specially made to order solid teak and black wood latest type household highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom complete furniture, glass door alymrah, corner Cabinets, silver show cases, Ice box, Singer sewing machine, Phonograph, rich glass, silver and plated ware, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order solid teak and black wood, highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, meat safe, dumbwaiters, drawing room rich Tapesty lined complete sets of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, centre table, flower vases, mirror back full size side board, Cabinets, corner Cabinet, jardneer stand, leather lined sofas, dressing and washing tables, book stand, teapoys, umbrella stands, arm and armless chairs, wall brackets, Ice box Singer machine, rich glass plated and Chinaware, etc.

Property of a gentleman and others. Catalogues are published and goods on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD 5TH CROSS LANE-WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Narayan Ramchandra Mahimker the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 22nd December, 1923 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part and the Deed of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 24th September 1924 made between the Transferors of the first part the said Narayan Ramchandra Mahimker of the second part and the Mortgagee of the third part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Wednesday the 16th September 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure situate at Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty three square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5540 and Cadastral Survey No. 914 Girgaon Division with the messuage tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2223-23 Street Nos. 10-11 and bounded on or towards the East by the Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of ..... on or towards the north by the property of Sonabai, wife of Merwanji Jeejibhai Tarachand and on or towards the South by the property of Gulamally Kayum ally and which said premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Commenced from Saturday
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
Best Social Picture of the Day
'The Noble Scamp'
Produced by Laxmi Pictures, Bombay.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.
"NADKARNI CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION"
(Open to Indian Teams only)

Entries close Sept. 30th.
Draw Oct. 1st
Opening Match ,, 5th (about)

WELLESLEY HOUSE, Co-operage, Bombay. GUY D. ROBINSON Hon. Secy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Ripping, Roaring, Romping Yarn of a Ripping, Rollicking, Red-blooded Girl with a Pair of Naughty Eyes.
'THE TEASER'
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA
7 parts—featuring the
PRETTIEST LOVELY LITTLE HEART-SMASHER
LAURA LA PLANTE
The Programme includes a Comedy.
TO-NIGHT; 5-20, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
THE GORGEOUS FRENCH PICTURE
THE MULTI-MILLION FRANC PRODUCTION
"KONIGSMARK
OR A ROYAL ROMANCE" 12 PARTS
All Complete in a two-hours Show.
TO-DAY Three Shows at 6, 8 & 10 p.m. (S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

PRECIOUS
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA
"LOST AND FOUND"
ON A SOUTH SEA ISLAND
A beautiful picture with bewitching women and the gorgeous splendour of the South Sea Islands, featuring
ANTONIO MORENO
HOUSE PETERS
The programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS
CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat. Sun and Bk. Holidays at 3-30.
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1. As. 12, As. 8 As. 4, and As. 3 Including Tax.
FIRST WEEK: 4 CHAPTERS
Pathe Serial in 10 Chapters
"LEATHERSTOCKING"
with EDNA MURPHY and HAROLD MILLER.
Is the woman of to-day as courageous as her ancestors?
See women defending their homes and loved ones from Indian Marauders in this thrilling, throbbing, vivid chapterplay of daring adventure and romance? Also one reel Pathe-comedy,
THE VANITY FAIR GIRLS
with
EDDIE BOLLAND
in
"PRINCE PISTACHIO"
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

15th Sept. 1925.

Yesterday Reuter reported 28 to 45 point up in New York futures. To-day a further advance of 51 to 34 points has been reported. The market advanced on short covering and trade buying on reports of damage done to crop by rains. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 6 points up yesterday and 34 to 28 points to-day. The market improved on good spot demand and trade buying.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 14th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—(4-55 p.m.).

"Expect higher prices. Trade advices better. General tendency to reduce estimates about 13 millions, some operators talk much higher. Think next Bureau Report will reduce its crop estimate".

Note:—The World's spinners taking of American Cotton for week ending 11th September were 194,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 1,038,000 bales against 769,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 269,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under following dates as under:—

Dated 12th Inst: "Reports of crop damage caused by rains and high wind."

Dated 14th Inst:—"Trade buying. Looks higher."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld., have received the following cable dated 14th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grinning and Co:—

"Advanced owing to unfavourable weather reports. Market under control of Bulls. Disappointed Bears covering. Speculators are more inclined to buy."

Reports of further unfavourable conditions in the shape of extremely hot and dry weather have considerably strengthened the position of the American markets latterly Whilst not yet definitely changing our bearish outlook for the long run, we think it probable that should unfortunately further serious deterioration take place in the American crop condition we may easily see a further substantial recovery in prices in the near future, and in that case our market will likewise have to follow.

In accordance with higher advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 6 1/2 higher with Broach may at Rs. 431. Going up by half a rupee the prices steadily gave way to Rs. 428 on selling by Commission, Houses and Exporters. O Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected the market jumped to Rs. 430 1/2 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 428 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 429 on buying by Japan Exporters and closed at Rs. 428 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 413 and touching Rs. 413 3/4 eased to Rs. 411 on Commission Houses selling. On shroffs buying the market recovered to Rs. 413 and closed at the same rate. Bengal was nominally quoted Rs. 366 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on saturday last and the demand was poor.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	428½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	365
Fine Oomra December/January	411½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	430
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	366
Fine Oomra December/January	412

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	430	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	410	397
Bengal F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	410	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/70	465
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	430/45	455
Nagpur Fine M. G.	430/45	455
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	.....	443
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	420/30	443
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	390/420	432
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/420	432
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390/400	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	390/400	424
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	470	462
Broach Fully Good M. G.	455	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	420
Muthia F. G. M. G.	.....	410
Dharwar S. G.	445	.....
Coompta M. G.	440/45	.....
Westerns M. G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Mirai M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M. G.	470/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th September, 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	2677
	Cwts.
Wheat	6882
Linseed	1507
Rape, etc.	722

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	400	239
Central India	123	2,314	—
Barsi and Nagar	..	493	671
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	72	—
Berar	14	1,763	410
Central Provinces	..	830	46
Total Oomras	137	5,879	1,416
Dholera	273	877	239
N.-W. Provinces	..	748	—
Rajputana	—	319	—
Sind-Punjab	35	1,058	690
Broach	—	..	—
Coompta & Dharwar	578	4,223	743
Westerns-Northerns	310	3,091	2,109
Cocanada	—	507	304
Timevelly and Cambodia	274	2,630	1,179
Persian	334	4.0	140
American	—	—	..
Egyptian and African	736	5,813	20
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	..	2,381
Total	2,677	25,691	9,221

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 10th Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	709	17,210	3,713
Japan & China	1,846	14,091	27,079
Coast Ports	—	519	919
Upcountry by Rail	—	132	593
What in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,278	13,550
Total	2,555	34,719	45,854

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, have received on Tuesday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

On the 13th instant:—

"Report of crop damage caused by rain and high wind."

On the 15th to-day:—

"Trade buying looks higher."

Our other New York friends cable as under:—

"Have a good opinion of the market, expect an advance consequent upon accounts of damage to crop. Think damage is general."

Our Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Advance owing to unfavourable weather report. Market under control of the bulls. Disappointed bears covering and speculators are more inclined to buy."

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Jute:—Albion 468, Alliance 612, Anglo-india 422, Auckland 260-63, Barnagore 164, Cally 240, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 455, Budge-Budge 440, Caledonian 538, Chapdani 184, Clive 41/2, Craig 5, Cheviot 235, Dalhousie 395-98, Delta 454, Empire 48/8, Fort Gloster 920, Fort William 390-95, Gondalpara 870, Gourepore 765, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 74, Howrah 42, India 215, Kamarhatty 562, Kankanarrah 455, Kelvin 765, Khardah 430, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 298, Lawrence 625, Lothian 355, Naihati 450, National 28/12, New Central 535, Northbrook 54, Nudea 49, Orient 190, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 64, Soorah 27, Standard 430, Union 610, Waverly 7.

Hessian:—19/8.

Jute:—97.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation D. 11. Imperial Bank 1400. Imperial Conty. 356.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm.

CONVERSION LOAN.

A Press Communique says:—

The appreximate figures of applications for conversion loan during the period from 13th July 1925 to the 12th September 925 inclusive are published below for general information, advices of which have been received.

Conversions into 5 per cent. loan 1945-55:—

1925 Bonds	Rs. 1,18,27,000
1926 Bonds	Rs. 13,40,40,000
1927 Bonds	Rs. 7,32,29,000
1928 Bonds	Rs. 3,29,57,000
Total	Rs. 25,29,53,000

Conversions into 5 per cent. Bonds 1935:—

1925 Bonds	Rs. 48,25,000
1926 Bonds	Rs. 4,15,29,000
Total	Rs. 4,63,54,000
Grand Total	Rs. 29,84,07,000

Gingellyseed	654
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	909
Castorseed	3667
Rice	9251
Myrabollams	381
Cottonseed	2052
Mowraseed	198
Gram	2045
Juwar	346
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	367
	Tons.
Coal	5116

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Total Day's Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot—	
Universal Standard 13.44 good demand.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 28.70.	
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
October	23.99
January	24.21
March	24.30
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
October	24.30
January	24.11
March	24.42
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.—	
October	23.80
January	24.02

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.10+.15
December	13.00+.14
January	12.97+.15
March	12.99+.15
May	12.99+.14
July	12.90+.12

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Sept. 14

November	23.80+.30
January	22.90+.30
March	22.75+.35

CLOSING PRICES. COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

September	13.09 +.35
October	12.95 +.34
November	12.84 +.53
December	12.86 +.32
January	12.82 +.30
February	12.80 +.30
March	12.84 +.29
April	12.82 +.29
May	12.85 +.28
June	12.79 +.28
July	12.78 +.28
August	12.68 +.28
September	12.59 +.26

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Scinde Good	9.95
Scinde Fully Good	10.35
Scinde Fine	10.75
Bengal Good	10.05
Bengal Fully Good	10.45
Bengal Fine	10.85
Oomra Good	10.80
Oomra Fully Good	11.20
Oomra Fine	11.60
Broach Good	11.25
Broach Fully Good	11.65
Broach Fine	12.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 14.
Liverpool, Sept. 15.

September	24.70+.55
October	24.45+.55
November	23.50+.55
December	22.90+.45
January	22.60+.45
February	22.50+.40
March	22.40+.40
April	22.35+.40
May	22.30+.40
June	22.25+.40
July	22.20+.40
August	22.15+.40
September	22.05+.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 14.

COTTON:—	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	92000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20000
Day's Exports to Continent	42000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
October	24.46 +.51
January	24.23 +.41
March	24.57 +.42
May	24.81 +.33
Spot Cotton at New York	24.75 +.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.05 +.43
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—	
October	24.02 +.42
January	24.21 +.41

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 3/4.
Demand Bills 48437.
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 71 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 14

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
October	24.46 +.51
January	24.23 +.41
March	24.57 +.42
May	24.81 +.34

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

October	12.95 +.34
January	12.82 +.30
March	12.84 +.29
May	12.85 +.28

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 14.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Sep/Oct sellers 53/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Sep/Oct sellers 54/3.

Tone:—Inactive.

Australian Sep/Oct value 57/6 Sparingly offered.

Choice White Karachi Sep/Oct value 57/6

Tone:—Firm with a little offering.

Cargo, Australian Dec/Jan paid 50/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 15, 6-30 p.m.

READY:—	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54	0	0	8	4	1
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54	0	0	8	4	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55	0	0	8	5	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	6	0	12	0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	14	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	10	0	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	7	0	12	15	
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	3	0	12	11	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0	12	10	0
Poppyseed, White				13	8	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0	14	0	0
Mowraseed				10	8	0
Barley				6	2	0
Castorseed	58	0	0	11	10	0
Jira	12	0	0			

FORWARD.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	3	9
Wheat, Sept.	8	5	9
Linseed, Sept.	13	5	6
Linseed, May	13	2	6

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—Market was steadier with more bidding but trading was poor and disappointing. £19 3/8 sellers for Sep/Oct and £19 sellers for Jan-Feb.

Cottonseed Bombay Sep/Oct sellers £3—inactive.

Castorseed Bombay Sep/Oct sellers £21¼.

Linseed Bombay Sep/Oct nominal £22½.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton £21 3/8 Sep/Oct sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton £21 3/4 Sep/Oct sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £23 Sep/Oct sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £21 Sep/Oct sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ Sep/Oct nominal.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

Sep/Oct sellers £21 1/2.

Sep/Oct buyers £21/2/6.

Linseed Tone:—Market steadier—buyers indisposed to pay prices asked.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct/Dec. value 39/9.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Jan/Apl. value 39/7½.

London, Sept. 14.

Sheep Skin sale closed to-day fairly firm.

Sheep Skins Madras prime and medium were 2 to 3 pence dearer. Ordinary a penny to 2 pence dearer.

Bombay good and ordinary were 2 to 3 pence dearer.

Sold 858,000.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/4½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 15/7½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 15/10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 15/10¾.

Cuban Sugar September sellers 11/9

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Oct/Nov sellers 34 1/4.

Tone:—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sept. paid 41 3/4.

Tone:—Market was firm and active on speculative buying. Closed easier on liquidation.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Sept paid and buyers 41 3/4.

METALS.

London, Sept. 14.

	£
English best Selected Copper	65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	62 1/2
Copper Braziers	79 1/2
Yellow Metal	69 1/4
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrogated Sheets	16 1/4

Tin Block £258.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Per md	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ¼	58	0	0
Brass, English 1	58	0	0
Brass, English 1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English 1½	58	0	0
Brass, English 1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English 2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2	57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German ¼	63	4	0
Copper, German 1	63	4	0
Copper, German 1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American 1½	63	8	0
Copper, American 1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American 2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	62	8	0
Panchteka joint	28	0	0
Copper, English Bars	61	8	0
Brass Bars	41	0	0
Pat Klai	67	8	0
Lead, country	27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¼ to 1	56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2	56	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2	63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼	63	8	0
English Copper ¾ to 2	63	4	0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 7/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 765
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 805
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 790
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 111
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 107
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 218.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156 3/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 103.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 110 00
London—Rome Liras 116.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Sept. 14.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 steady.

London, Sept. 14

Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.
Intrest 7 days market loans 3 3/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 6th Aug. 1925.
Bars sold £42,000.
Sovereigns for export to Singapore £4,800.
To Holland £5,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32
Bank Demand 1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand 765
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 162.
Shanghai 218
Japan 111.
Singapore 156 3/4
Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 14.

Stockholm	18.07
Christiania	23.13
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	2512

New York, Sept. 14.

Demand Bills 48075.

London, Sept. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 10315.
Exchange on London in Germany 20352.
Exchange on London in Italy 11747

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 14.

	£
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	89 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47	101 3/4
Conversion Loan	76 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	101 5/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent	101 1/2
Consols 2½ per cent	55 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	51
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	67
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	57 3/8

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent 18 1/2.

London, Sept. 14.

Exchange Belgium 110.30
Exchange Athens 332.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

3 months 3-7/8 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
Money 1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Sovereigns ready 13/6/6
Sovereigns forward 13/5/6
National Bank Bar gold 21/7/9
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/2/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/2/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/2/0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73/9
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73/3.

London, Sept. 14.

Bar gold, ready, s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready, d. 33/0
Silver forward, d. 32/15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Very little business doing. Market undecided and might easily move either way.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/15.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36. Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1933 Rs. 99/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 193 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due Rs. 105.
6½ per cent Bombay Development (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs.
4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due Rs. 101/10.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/.
6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 14.

	£
Hongkong Bank	135 1/2
Chartered Bank	19 3/4
National Bank	46 1/4
P. & O. Bank	10
Eastern Bank	6 1/8

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Ready:—21-3-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 23-2-3, at 6 p.m. 21-2-3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-3-0.
Tone—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Ready:—74-8-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 73-12, Lowest 73-8, at 6 p.m. 73-8.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 73-6, Lowest 73-2, at 6 p.m. 73-2.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 1-0-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-6-0.
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 12 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Satara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 0
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Sept. 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/3.

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 14.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sep sellers 38/.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

In the share market in jutes stronger hessian and jute market with fair amount of outside buying orders were principal factors in strength shown in this section almost throughout the session. Nearly all companies were enquired for a while. Howrahs, Reliance and Delta were bought for European account. In coals there is no quotable change. In miscellaneous New Savan Sugar showed a further drop while rubbers are less active. In teas with better tea sale reported and generally improved outlook in industry this section has shown a marked revival. Ledos are quoted up about 15 points while there is growing demand for other companies. Government securities were quiet with only a small business passing. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent loan 1945/55 99/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/5.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 60.

Jutes:—Auckland 266. Barnagore 166 Belvedere 458/8, Cheviot 241/8. Clive 41/4. Dalhousie 402, Fort William 389, Howran 42/2, Hukumchand ord. 10/9. pref. 76. Kamarhatty 558, Lansdowne 305, Lawrence 628/8, pref. 116. National 29. Northbrook 54/12. Orient 188/8, Presidency 7/19, Reliance 65/8, Union 495. Waverley 7.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 3/6, Chatabar 2/8. Govindpur 2/15, Jainty Central 4/6, New Beerbhoom 17/4. Northwest 28/8, Patmohna Re. 1, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/9. Standard 55.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 4/6, Burma Corporation 11, Howrah Oil 7.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 5/8, Hattikhira 19/4. Ledo 166, Namburnadi 11/6, New Purupbari 10/4, Roopacherra 15/4, Rutema 13/8, Tumsong 17/4, Tukvar 27.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five-thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenth to seven thirty-second pence.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of students to mourn the sad demise of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—Y.M.C.A. vs. East Bengal, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—West Yorks vs. B.B.R.A. Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—"Times of India" vs. 2nd Wiltshire Regt. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails of Sept. 3, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

S.S. "Razmak" with the English mails, leaves at 7 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Middlesex Regt. Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Tokushima Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day (Wednesday) instead of 15th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The adjourned meeting for the month of August will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A select programme of Indian Music by Mr. P. Jothobhai will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day from 7-00 to 8-00 p.m. (S. T.). Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 Metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. mail steamer "Macedonia", with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

LATE MR. N. B. VIBHAKER.—A condolence meeting of the Bombay Gujarati Students was held on Saturday last in the St. Xavier's College to express their profound sense of loss at the untimely death of Mr. N. B. Vibhaker. Mr. Mansukhlal Almaram Master, presided. Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya spoke on "Bhai Vibhaker, Some Reminiscences." After the address and presidential remarks a condolence resolution was moved from the chair and was carried, the audience standing.

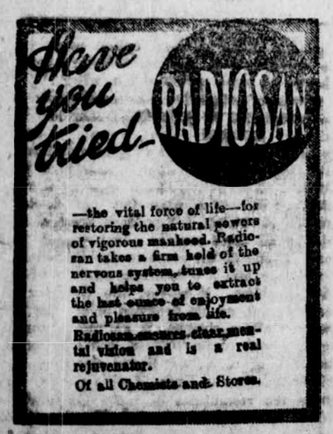
MUNICIPAL BOY SCOUTS.—A meeting of the Bombay Municipal School Teachers and Members of the Municipal Staff and others will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B. T.) when Mr. M. V. Venkateshwarm, Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Council, will give an address on 'Scouting'. Mr. B. N. Motivala, Chairman, will preside. All Municipal employees are invited.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 37th week of the current year, ending on 12th September the total mortality 584 was 7 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.11. These figures compare favourably with those for the 37th week of 1924 when the mortality was 808 and death-rate 33.89 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 812 and death-rate 36.30.

A SOCIETY'S FRUITSTALL.

The Agri-Horticultural Society has opened fruit-stalls in the Crawford Market with a view to providing such advantages to consumers as they most need, especially guaranteed quality and fixed price. The Society's stall was recently visited by some Government Officials including Dr. Mann, the Director of Agriculture who have all spoken highly of the enterprise. The Society is in a specially favourable position in regard to supply, owning its own farms in which fruit of great variety and excellent qualify is grown. This would be a good opportunity to Co-operative Sale Societies of fruit in the mofussil.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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Yesterday's depression has crossed Central Provinces and has caused locally heavy rains in its neighbourhood. The monsoon has also been fairly active in Burma but remains very weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, and South Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmere and Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are—Kyakpyu and Silchar 2 in. Cherrapunji, Darjeeling, Khulna and Sathkira 3; Jessore 7; Berhampore 1½; Mymensingh 2 and Jalpaiguri 1.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam and North Bengal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 15th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	Same last 15th Sept. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	47 25	61 79	44 79
Fort	0 06	0 10	62 86	52 66
J. J. Hospital	0 38	49 96	58 06	..
Cumbala Hill	..	..		
Kemp & Co.				
Bom. Very. Col				
Parel	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th September 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the south-west of the province and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature was higher than usual in the submontane districts and night temperature at Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Agra; the minimum was lower than usual in the north of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and north-west Rajputana and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in central Rajputana. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Rajkot and the minimum lower at Deesa; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur has had 0.25 in. of rain and Chanda 0.15 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the north-east of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal in the western districts; night temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.6 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 76.6 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and the minimum in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon still continues weak. A few falls of rain have occurred in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th September 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam and Bengal, and a few showers are again reported from the Deccan. A feeble depression has formed over south-east Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, and local in Assam, Bengal and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy, Akyab two inches; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu four; Rangoon Toungoo one; Yamethin one and a half; Dhubri four; Darjiling five; Cox's Bazar, Barisal one and a half; Khulna two.

THE LATE DR. SWAMIKANNU PILLAY

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

The following letter of condolence was sent to Mrs. Swamikannu Pillai by H. E. Lord Goschen, Governor of Madras:—

Dear Mrs. Swamikannu Pillai.—I was deeply grieved to hear the sad news of your husband's death. I had no idea that he was so seriously ill and it came as a great shock to me. The Presidency of Madras has lost a devoted public servant who had spent his life in its service with singleness of purpose and modesty of heart which won for him the respect of all. Personally, I shall miss him greatly. He was always ready to give me his assistance with courtesy and friendliness which I much appreciated. I can assure you that Her Excellency and I sympathise most deeply with you in the great and sudden loss of your husband.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Advisory Board of the School of Technology, Calcutta, Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerjee presiding, the Board expressed gratification at the enterprise shown by two of the pupils of the School in developing indigenous industries, one of the pupils being engaged in the pharmaceutical line at Travancore and the other in producing at Calcutta Indian "Rexin" with the help of this School.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FORFEITURE OF PROVIDENT FUND.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on Tuesday when the following business was transacted.

The revised water-rates chargeable by the Port Trust were sanctioned. An additional payment of Rs. 72,090 to the contractors for extra work done in connection with the re-alignment of the Harbour Branch Railway at the Cotton Depot was also sanctioned. The Report of the Finance and General Committee regarding the forfeiture of provident fund moneys of a clerk in the Stores Department was considered. Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested that the clerk's own contribution to the fund should be returned and not forfeited. Sir Lawless Hepper and Sir Ernest Jackson supported, while Mr. Clayton opposed him. Mr. Tairsee's suggestion was adopted.

ROVERS FOOTBALL CUP.

WEST KENTS' EASY WIN.

Tuesday's game was another disappointment as the West Kents beat the Hindu Gymkhana by ten goals. It was scarcely surprising as the Hindu Gymkhana have not figured in any match this season, nor have they had much practice. Still, they did their best and Gopal Iyengar the goalie stopped a good many shots. Nambier the centre half was quite a useful man and made efforts to set in motion the forwards who however were lifeless. The West Kents were disappointing for although their defence was good and the forwards worked their way through the defence, their shooting was hopeless. On several occasions the forward entirely missed from five or six yards range. Bruce scored the first two goals, Langley the third and Thatcher another before half-time. The second half was very one-sided and the soldiers managed to add six more goals. Thatcher scored the first goal after the interval Rashbrook added two, Thatcher scored two more with really good ground shots, and Brown rounded up the whole affair by netting the tenth and last goal. Shete worked hard in the defence while Katar Singh marked his man well.

West Kents:—Elliott; Davis and Last; Pring, Brown and Hayward; Langley, Rashbrook, Thatcher, Bruce and Tite.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Gopal Iyengar; Tilak and Nedugadi; Katar Singh, Nambier and Shete; Hari Singh, Rao, Gopalrao, Jog and Varadajula.

Referee: Inspector Godwin.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP

The Lancashire Fusiliers obtained a walk-over from the Army Details, Cogswell winning the subsequent run-off in 15 seconds.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Rover's Cup. East Bengal versus Y.M.C.A., 5-30 p.m. Leslie Running Cup. West Kents vs Hindu Gym. 6 p.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Tottenham 1, Cardiff 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool nil, Darlington 1.
Oldham 7, Stoke 2.
Port Vale 3, Barnsley nil.
Preston 1, Middlesborough nil.
Swansea 4, Stockport nil.
Wolverhampton 2, South Shields nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Luton nil, Reading 1.
Northampton 3, Aberdare 2.
Norwich 1, Brighton 2.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Barrow 1, Durham 4.
Bradford 8, Walsall nil.
Grimsby 8, Tranmere nil.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In the rugby match played to-day, Pontypool beat Aberavon by three points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

A GAMDEVI NUISANCE.

A LIQUOR SHOP NEAR TEMPLE AND SCHOOLS.

A letter has been addressed to the Municipal Corporation by Mr. Dinanath Raghunath and others residents of Gamdevi near the "John Bull" Bar stating that high class and respectable Hindu families reside in their locality who abhor the presence of a bar in their midst; that the "John Bull" Bar is situated within a few yards of the sacred temple of Gamdevi and that the nuisance caused to the residents by the bar in question is "simply shocking"; that the quarrels and brawls in and about the bar at closing time are of an extremely disturbing nature and that motors and victorias conveying the customers of the bar to and from the road in front of the bar, making it impossible for people to cross the road at night; that in their opinion any bar in their locality is undesirable as there are two Municipal schools and a Girls' High school near by; that the girls attending the school have to pass by the liquor shop in question and have to notice many a time "hideous and nasty scenes of drunkards abusing"; that they are now given to understand that the proprietor of the bar is arranging to remove it from its present position to the other side of the road and conduct his business on an extensive scale and that they are afraid that the nuisance will be aggravated thereby. Requesting that no license may be granted for the transfer and that steps may be taken to terminate the present license.

WIFE-KILLER DECLARED TO BE INSANE.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Nanhyalal and Mr. Justice Lalgopal Mukerjee disposed of yesterday an interesting murder appeal from the Almora District in which Lokmani, a Brahmin, was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Kumain for killing his wife. It appears that one night the accused suddenly got up and arming himself with a hatchet attacked his sleeping wife inflicting injuries from the effects of which she died. No motive for the crime could be assigned. The accused admitted the offence and when the Court asked him the reason he said it was the will of God but he could not say why. Their Lordships acquitted the accused holding that he was of unsound mind at the time of the crime and ordered his detention and that a report be made to the Local Government.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

There were two matches down for decision to-day in connection with the Third Round of All-India Rugby Tournament. The match on the Calcutta ground between Calcutta and Bombay proved the chief attraction. The match was played on a veritable quagmire; nevertheless a spirited game was witnessed from beginning to end. In actual attack Bombay were superior to Calcutta but their three-quarters were faulty and cause their downfall. Calcutta proved a beautifully balanced side and their defence played magnificently and kept Bombay at bay. Calcutta won by the big margin of fourteen points to nil.

The other match was between the Prince of Wales Volunteers and B. N. Railway played on the Police ground. It resulted in a win for the former by fourteen points to nil.—A. P.

The East Bengal team left Calcutta this afternoon for Bombay where they are competing in the Rovers Football Tournament.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The following are scores at the close of to-day's play in the match between Champion County (Yorkshire) and Rest of England:—Rest 430 (Fender 56, Jupp 61 not out, Macaulay 7 for 135). Yorkshire 211 for 5 (Sutcliffe 124).—Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA RUGGER TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

In the All-India Rugger Tournament, Calcutta beat Bombay by thirteen points to nil. A.P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

15th September, 1925.

November.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	24.46	24.30 —16	24.03	—43
LIVERPOOL.	12.95	13.10 +15	12.98	+.03

Sewri Closing 428½; Khandi Closing 427½;

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT CAWNPORE.

PREPARATIONS FOR NATIONAL WEEK

Messrs. Ram Swarup Gupta and Sitla Sahai, Secretaries, All-India Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, (Generalgunj, Cawnpore) write as follows:—

In accordance with the usual custom it is proposed to hold an exhibition of Swadeshi goods at Cawnpore during the sessions of the Indian National Congress next December. The exhibition will contain a large variety of handspun and hand woven clothes and woollens, as well as other goods of pure Indian manufacture. An attempt will be made to make the exhibition as representative as possible of Indian industries and manufactures, specially cottage industries. The last two exhibitions held at Cocanada and Belgaum as well as the Ahmedabad exhibition of 1921 were very successful. It is hoped, however that the Cawnpore exhibition will be an even greater success than any of its predecessors. Our committee will warmly welcome the co-operation of all who are interested in the Indian industries to make the exhibition a success.

May I therefore, request through the courtesy of your columns all such persons especially all those persons and individuals who may like to exhibit or take stalls in the exhibition to communicate with us on the subject. We shall most gladly answer all inquiries and render such other help as we can. We will specially request all producers and dealers in Khadi to communicate with us.

DEATH FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

ACCIDENT IN TATA WORKS.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Jagannath Vithal, who died as the result of an explosion in a room at the Receiving Station at Government Gate, Parel, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Burjorji Pestonji Sethna, one of the Deputy General Managers of the Tata Hydro-Electric, examined by Mr. Sandwell, consulting engineer, stated that the deceased was an Engineer in charge of the Receiving Station, Parel. On the second floor of the station, was a Control board room. On the board were switches called "Pull Button" switches which operated from a distance the main oil circuit breakers, which were on the first floor. Witness explained how the machine was worked and stated unless the starting circuit breakers were placed in the off position from the Control Board the running circuit breaker could not be switched on from the control board. It was impossible to do so unless there was something wrong with the Control Board itself.

Replying to Mr. Baker, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, who represented the Tata Co., witness said after the accident he had examined the working of the switches from Central Board. He found everything in order. He did not see any necessity on the part of the deceased to have worked the switches from the first floor.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock due to burns in consequence of an explosion in a running circuit breaker on the first floor of the Receiving Station of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., at Government Gate, Parel in consequence of the faulty operation of the switches by the deceased himself.

THEFT AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

Mr. Merwanji Cursetji Aibara, residing at Lamington Road reports to the police that one Mr. S. E. Dastur also resided with him on the same floor. Mr. Dastur was out of Bombay for some time past. On Monday morning Mr. Aibara, the complainant found Mr. Dastur's room intact but at 1-30 p.m. he found the door open. Suspecting that everything was not all right, the complainant informed a neighbour and both of them went into the room and found the lock of the door lying broken and the two cup boards forced open. A telegram was sent to Mr. Dastur at Navsari and on his arrival on Tuesday, he found Jewellery and clothes collectively valued at Rs. 1,975 stolen.

FINED FOR INSULT AND ASSAULT.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which J. P. Alvares, proprietor of the Eastern Hotel had charged J. W. Welsh, an employee in Watson's Hotel, with insult and assault. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 25, or, in default, sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant alleged that a quarrel arose between him and the accused, who was a boarder in his hotel, over the boarding and lodging charges, that the accused threatened to assault him with an old sword, and that when he (complainant went to report to the police the accused seized the complainant's wife by the shoulder and demanded to know where "that black nigger" had gone.

The accused, who stated he was a shipping inspector, pleaded not guilty and characterised the prosecution evidence as all false. He denied he was flourishing the sword on the road and added that the police sepoy, who had deposed in that behalf had given false evidence.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and convicted the accused.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press Communique says:—

Sterling purchases in India, Remittances during the month of August 1925, £3,945,000. Total remittances from 1st April 1925 to 31st August 1925, £13,671,000.

HIGH COURT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

SEQUEL TO A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a special jury at the criminal sessions of the High Court, Balu Sakharam Tambe, a Maratha aged 30 was put upon the charge of committing the muder of his brother Bhikhu on 14th June, last.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Brahmandkar appeared for the Crown; while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law with Mr. N. G. Deo defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution shows that at about 10 p.m. on the day in question, the accused, a fruit-seller went to his residence at Kamatipura in a drunken condition and enquired of his wife about his 2 year old son. On her replying that she had sent him to his shop at Null Bazar in the evening, the accused got angry and began to chastise her, when his brother the deceased who was lying on a cot in the passage, also in a drunken condition, interfered. The accused remonstrated with the deceased, whereupon a scuffle ensued between the brothers during which he struck him on the right side of the chest with a knife. The deceased who was seriously wounded was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the next day.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, pleaded that he was provoked by his brother's uncalled for interference and that he did not realise what he was doing in the drunken condition. The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, pointed out that drunkenness was no defence unless the drink was administered to the accused against his will by another man. Further, the accused himself created the situation and he must be held responsible for the consequences. If, however, the jury thought that there was sudden provocation of a grave nature, counsel asked them to find the accused guilty of the minor charge of culpable homicide.

Mr. Azad on behalf of the defence asked the jury to bear in mind that the accused was living on cordial terms with the deceased, that no motive or intention to murder was suggested by the prosecution, and that the provocation, or at any rate the aggression came from the deceased, who unnecessarily interfered with what the accused was justified in doing. These were circumstances which went to extenuate the offence counsel, therefore, submitted that if the jury found him guilty, it should be on the charge of grievous hurt only, and not on any of the major charges. He further submitted that the circumstances of the case would justify a recommendation for mercy.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of grievous hurt with a recommendation for mercy, his Lordship sentenced the accused to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVER FOR A TEMPLE.

THE MENACE OF MENDICANTS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji).

The Advocate-General of Bombay.

Vs.

Vishnu Digumbar and others.

This was a notice of motion for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of and manage certain charitable properties. The properties related to Temple of Dhakleshwar at Mahaluxmi concerning which a scheme had been framed in December 1905 for the management of the said charity and trustees appointed.

The plaintiff in support of the notice stated that owing to different charges among the trustees, there was mismanagement and proper steps for safeguarding the interest of the charities had not been taken. Neighbouring landlords and other persons had encroached upon the lands belonging to the charity and certain dharmasalas built on the properties had been converted into residential buildings. This state of things had been placed before Sir Basil Scott and Sir Thomas Strangman when they were Advocate-Generals but owing to frequent changes among the trustees and want of funds no effective action could be taken. A large piece of vacant land belonging to the charity was being encroached upon by "Bawas" i.e., mendicants who used to erect huts in which they kept idols. Of late some of these Bawas or Beragis were putting up permanent structures for idols and were extorting monies from visitors to the Dhakleshwar and Mahaluxmi Temples. The Bawas defied the authority of the Trustees and even assaulted the servants of the trustees and others who attempted to interfere with their use of the land. Some years ago a gentleman named Govindji Mahadhavji was fatally assaulted by one of these violent mendicants and killed. Further, no steps had been taken to collect rents from tenants of the charity properties.

The Advocate-General appeared in support of the notice of motion; Mr. T. K. Thanawalla appeared for the 1st defendant, one of the trustees. The other trustees did not appear.

The Advocate-General stated that there was no opposition to the appointment of a receiver of the properties, and he would suggest that the Collector of Bombay should be appointed receiver of the properties because the Bawas were most defiant and it was difficult to deal with them. They assaulted people and a man had actually been murdered.

His Lordship pointed out that the Collector would have to obtain the sanction of the Government and that would cause great delay. For the present Mr. Moos might be appointed receiver.

His Lordship accordingly appointed Mr. Moos receiver of the charity properties with power for file suits and collect rents.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1925.

PERILS OF AUTOCRACY.

On Monday the question of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India was once again raised in the Assembly and the replies given by the official spokesman to the interpellations of Messrs. Chamanlal and Rangaswami reveal that the official policy in regard to Mr. Horniman remains unchanged. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta interjected the question: "Is the action of the Government worthy of a civilised Government?" The interjection brings into relief the lengths to which the bureaucracy has proceeded in trampling underfoot all considerations of justice, fair-play and humanity in meting out punishment to an uncompromising and formidable foe who devoted himself to the work of depriving it of its arbitrary powers and bending it to the popular will. The treatment given to Mr. Horniman, in fact, furnishes a proof not merely of the fact that India is still governed by an autocracy but also of the fact that autocracy is harmful to those who are its agents as well as to those who are its victims. That Englishmen, like other human beings, may love power, privilege and profit too much to be willing to part with them may explain the fact that India has still to win her freedom by her own unaided efforts. But the Englishman boasts of his keen sense of fair-play and justice and sportsmanship. The wrong done to Mr. Horniman and the attempts made to justify that wrong have demonstrated to the world how far these excellent British characteristics have been brought to play in this disgraceful chapter in the not very glorious history of British rule in this country.

Mr. Horniman was first callously dragged from a sick and deptrted. He was deported under the provisions of the Defence of India Act. That Act was passed as an emergency measure to meet war conditions. During the war no one in India was a stauncher friend of the Empire than Mr. Horniman and it was not the least wrong which the bureaucracy did to him that it proceeded against him under an Act which was intended to apply only to the enemies of the Empire. The measure of demoralisation which the tyrannical exercise of arbitrary powers inevitably brings was demonstrated by the sorry figure which the late lamented Mr. Montagu cut in Parliament in the attempt to justify Mr. Horniman's deportation. No grounds were specified in the order of deportation executed against Mr. Horniman. When Mr. Montagu could no longer maintain silence on the subject he allowed himself to become a party to the publication of two charges against Mr. Horniman which, as Mr. Jinnah pointed out in the Assembly last year, were fabricated charges manufactured for the purpose of justifying his deportation and they were proved to be so as soon as they were published. Mr. Horniman asked not once but repeatedly, for a public trial to meet the allegations in the only manner they could be met finally. He wrote a letter to Mr. Montagu controverting the statements made by him in the Commons, to which an acknowledgment was sent by Mr. Montagu saying that he would give Mr. Horniman his considered reply and his considered reply after some time was that the House of Commons was the proper place to deal with such statements. No statement, however, was made in the Commons and when, in response to agitation in this country and the demand for a public trial, Mr. Montagu was heckled in Parliament, he contented himself with saying that he left to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay the decision as to the date on which Mr. Horniman could be allowed to return. Replying on one occasion to a question he said: "I am prepared to repose complete confidence in the Governor, Sir George Lloyd" who, it was an open secret, was solely responsible for the continued ban against Mr. Horniman's return and who, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya declared in the Assembly, "was guilty of the most melancholy meanness shown by any officer of the Government." The Defence of India Act having ceased to operate, the ban was continued by resort to the discreditable method of refusal of passport. When Sir George Lloyd at last left Bombay, it was expected that the new Governor who had begun well by his courageous action in Borsad would give another proof of statesmanship by undoing a grievous wrong. Meanwhile Mr. Potel moved his resolution in the Assembly demanding the removal of all restrictions in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India. Sir Malcolm Hailey in speaking on the resolution, adopted shifty tactics. He began by saying that he did not want to go into the merits of the case as to why Mr. Horniman was deported. Then he declared that the decision about his return lay with the Secretary of State for India at the same time adding "Our attitude is exactly the same, namely, that we are not prepared to recommend that Mr. Horniman should get his passport"; and he wound up by saying in effect "You might ask the Government of Bombay."

Though the resolution was passed by the Assembly without Sir Malcolm Hailey challenging the decision, the reply of the Government of Bombay was given in the vitriolic outburst in the Bombay Legislative Council of Sir Maurice Hayward—an outburst unworthy of a spokesman of any responsible Government. Mr. Horniman gave a characteristic reply to Sir Maurice Hayward's outburst and so complete was the answer that when in March last Sir Alexander Muddiman was asked whether the Government were prepared to prosecute Mr. Horniman for any offence he may have committed, he had no alternative but to confess: "I am not aware that he has committed any offence". Yes, Mr. Horniman has committed no offence of which in any Court of Law he can be proved guilty. But he was guilty of a grave offence and that offence is thus described by Dr. Besant in the foreword to "Selections from the Speeches and Writings of Mr. B. G. Horniman":—

"Mr. B. G. Horniman, the author of the articles which are published in the present volume, is one of those all too few Englishmen who carry their British principles with them when they come to India and who keep them in the open air during the years of their stay in this land. The commonplaces of liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of person unless deprived of it by the law—these, which in England are taken for granted as the inalienable rights of good citizen are matters of grace in India, are held at the mercy of autocrats, little and big, white and brown, from the 'Lat Sahib' enthroned in Simla who issues *lettres de cachet* down to the constable who takes toll of the coolie's basket and cuffs him if he complains. But to Mr. Horniman these Rights are still Rights, and their effacement is a matter of constant pain. He feels, as though inflicted on his own person, the wrongs suffered by the Indian, and with passionate insistence seeks to arouse in the injured the courage to assert their God-given manhood." It is for this unforgiveable offence that his countrymen, who discard their British principles when dealing with Eastern countries, cannot tolerate his presence in India whom he loves and to whose service he had devoted himself without fear. It is for this offence that liberty-loving Englishmen have reconciled themselves to the slow torture of a man about whom unworthy insinuations are made which he is denied the opportunity of meeting in a public trial and which serve their purpose, whether intended or not, of making it impossible for him to earn his living in England. The refusal of passport to Mr. Horniman is not merely a personal wrong to him and a violation of the liberty of the subject; it is also an affront to India. A Dyer and an O'Dwyer may draw pension out of this country's exchequer; it may afford a free and happy hunting-ground to adventurers and exploiters even from South Africa; but a true and tried friend of India like Horniman cannot be allowed to land on its shores. The affront is offered because India is not free.

IS PARLIAMENT DOOMED?

When Bagehot said that parliamentary institutions only suited stupid people and that the French and the Irish were too clever to make a success of it, he seemed to complacent Victorians to be indulging in paradoxes. We do not know if England has been making enormous strides in cleverness since Bagehot wrote—judging from her muddling in the East it seems otherwise—but it is nevertheless undeniable that some of the popular supports of parliamentary government have been weakened by experience. Fascism, on the one hand and Bolshevism, on the other, have challenged the principle of majority-rule: the one because it feared an attack on vested interests by means of a constitutional revolution the other because it was cynical about the feasibility of any fundamental change through parliamentary action. More particularly in England, the ignorance, the credulity and the irrationality of the herd-mind during and after the war have exposed the democratic assumption of an enlightened public opinion as a product of representative institutions; besides the two-party system, which seemed a necessary condition of the political stability and continuity characterising the British Parliament, had broken down while large powers were passing from Westminster to the great vocational bodies like employers' associations and trade unions. It is a symptom of the prewailing reaction against parliamentary rule that Mr. Hamilton Fyfe has recently started an interesting discussion in the "Daily Herald" by his article on "Pity the Poor M. P.", to which serveral well-known Labourites have contributed. Mr. Fyfe's article which is neither exhaustive nor instructive deals not with the larger problem of the future of parliamentary government but with the machinery of the House of Commons. Mr. Fyfe hoids that parliamentary procedure is antiquated, ponderous and dilatory; it leads to undue waste of time and energy of the member, makes him deliver hurried judgments upon a tangle of complicated issues, reduces parliamentary control over expenditure to nullity and renders the whole system unreal. Mr. Fyfe's criticism, in short, is a part of the protest against the monopoly of the Front Benchers whose activities spell political death to the private members.

Now there is a confusion in this charge of the unreality of the system which it is essential to clear up. Government by discussion has its peculiar dangers—and of these procrastination is a subtler and more constant one than precipitancy—but alternative modes of "better" government have little to offer beyond the rule of a self-elected and strong minority. Routine has a definite place in the curriculum of a deliberative and legislative body since it makes for the enlightenment of the member and the elector. There is no reason to suppose that short cuts and arbitrary methods will lead to justice and to happiness or to reject parliamentary system because of the faults of its machinery. If quick decisions are all that are needed, there are only two ways of getting them—by obtaining a huge majority or by stifling discussion. The former is outside the sphere of procedure and the latter would mean a negation of deliberation. The methods of kangaroo, closure by compartments, and adjournment are legitimate methods of gagging, but their use on normal occasions violates the spirit and purpose of parliamentary government. But while a sweeping condemnation of parliament is untenable on these grounds, the fact remains that parliamentary procedure, of which the British system is the foundation, is capable of considerable improvement. In England, the business of Parliament has become so extensive and so technical that it is impossible for a body of 615 to consider details or even many of the larger questions involved. An M. P. is by implication of the preamble of the Government of India Act a trustee of India—a country for which he cares little and of which he knows less. The necessity of holding a committee of the whole House prevents the passage of more than one official bill in a session while standing committees make voting mechanical and reduce M.P.'s to voting automatons so that the frequency of divisions made a wag call it "legislation by shoe-leather." Perhaps the heavy burden on legislative machinery could be relieved by a process of devolution giving some genuine form of autonomy to Scotland and Wales, and more powers to local authorities. Moreover, as democratic experience develops, greater scope may be given to functional institutions. But the procedure of Parliament may also undergo a change; for after all, sovereignty of Parliament implies the control of proceedings by itself and Parliament is the master of its own *modus operandi*. At the Conference of the Independent Labour Party last April, Mr. Jowett, the Commissioner of Works in the Labour Government, proposed that the Commons should be departmentalised and that government should be carried on by a series of departmental committees with the responsible Ministers as chairmen, the Cabinet being a General Purposes Committee. Whatever the merits of this specific proposal, it is clear that Labour reformers wish to alter the machinery of Parliament so as to make it a better vehicle of progressive legislation than it is. The lesson for India from this discontent is that though Englishmen expect a subject-nation striving for self-government to transplant British-made parliamentary institutions as they expect them to take to trousers, there is nothing final or sacrosanct about the form of a democratic government.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day

"I accuse the Governments of France and England of loosing upon Europe—by stupid politics, by brutal selfish imperialism, by continual provocations—an immense insurrection of the peoples of Asia and Africa."

—ROMAIN ROLLAND.

Toasts and Truth.

At the dinner to Sir Narsimha Sarma, the usual "toasts" were enthusiastically proposed and the usual witty and complimentary speeches were made. We do not mind a little forced humour and a lot of exaggeration in praising the guest of the evening but the sweets of this banquet were a trifle too strong for human consumption. No bold or energetic action was expected of Sir Narasimha and so his record is not disappointing; if he has fulfilled expectations in this sense we have nothing to say. Sir Dinshaw Wacha remarked that as a Minister Sir Narasimha had done very well. Doubtless, for he stuck to his post at the time of the Kenya crisis with a becoming sense of responsibility in face of the overwhelming demand for his resignation and agreed at enormous sacrifice to have his tenure prolonged. Sir Narasimha utilised the opportunity for sketching his political career and for defending the policy of the Government of which he was a member. His reminiscences were superfluous partly because he himself admitted that he did not know his political principles and partly because they had no relation to his appointment as a member of the Council. It was as a result of his defence of Lord Chelmsford at the Amritsar Congress that he got the opportunity of doing constructive work which he prizes so much. While in other countries the penalty for a leader of backward opinion and small influence is political extinction, in India a tame and colourless politician's most terrible fate is promotion to the Executive Councillorship. Sir Narasimha has ample reason to defend himself because the vacillations, the misdemeanours and the betrayals of the Government in the cause of Indians Overseas do need a defence. If Sir Narasimha had had the courage to publish the reports of the Fiji or the Kenya Committee or his correspondence with the Secretary of State on the Kenya affair, we would have had some objective materials to judge the value of his "interest" in Indians abroad. Whatever is kept secret is mysterious and, therefore, suspect.

German Interest in Radha-Krishna Songs.

Two enterprising German authors have recently published a small volume of about 150 pages containing a collection of songs of Radha-Krishna translated into German. Hermann Goetz and Rosa Ilse-Munk, the authors, say that the songs belong to the "Love-mysticism" period of the Indian middle ages. The book has been well received in Indologist circles in Germany. Wilhelm Printz, a German Pundit in Halle, interested in Sanskritic studies, says in a learned note in the "Frankfurtor Zeitung" about the book: "It is only after 130 years of research that we have come to realize how vast is the domain of Sanskrit literature. Mysticism with an admixture of erotics is not unfamiliar in Western literatures and in Islam, but in India it has saturated completely one type of literature. These love poems refer to one who is the most lovable figure in the Hindu pantheon, one who appears in the Mahabharata as the hero, and the cunning counsellor, in the Bhagvadgita as the incarnation of the all-powerful Vishnu. Here we have the loving playfulness of Krishna and his beloved shepherd girl displayed in song, but this is really an allegory. Krishna stands for the divinity, Radha for the human soul."

Retrograde Steps.

While the Assembly has carried the motion of prohibition by the unanimous vote of the elected members—a remarkable proof of the overwhelming public opinion in favour of prohibition—the Bombay Government are fumbling in pursuing the policy they have set before themselves. The Government are still sitting tight over Mr. Pradhan's Bill for local option while the Governor in his speech at Sholapur recently said that the Government did not accept a general policy of local option now. We are ourselves not over-enthusiastic about a scheme of local option which, after all, is a means of educating the community for the acceptance of prohibition and is not quite essential in a country where, as the Assembly vote indicates, public opinion is already in favour of prohibition. But Mr. Pradhan's Bill deserved better consideration than the perfunctory manner in which it has been treated and held up all these months. It provides at least for one of the steps to prohibition and is more or less a democratic solution of the drink problem. Moreover, the Collector of Bombay who, as his evidence before the Excise Committee showed, is an uncompromising opponent of prohibition, has sanctioned the opening of a new liquor shop on the Tribhuvan Road. Even if this does not ignore the resolutions of the Corporation and the opinion of the inhabitants, it is violation of the obligation to reduce shops which is implicit in their avowed policy of graduated prohibition.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

A REVIEW.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR).

IV.

After all the private bills, which were mentioned in the agenda for the first and second readings, were disposed off, came the turn of the bills for which leave to introduce was to be first obtained, and which were then to be introduced. The first of such bills was Mr. P. G. Joshi's bill to amend the Local Boards Act. In a neat, little speech he begged of the House to grant him leave to introduce it. It was a bill proposing to confer a right upon the middle and educated classes in the scheme of Local Boards, and from which they had been unjustifiably excluded by the principal Act. The question which it sought to open for discussion was undeniably such as to bear greatly upon the progress of Local Boards in the Presidency. There is a considerable body of public opinion in the Presidency which honestly believes that it will be a ruinous policy to shut out the educated classes from the functions of the Local Boards, at least in the initial stages of their development on new lines. This belief may or may not be justifiable; and it may or may not be desirable to permit the educated classes to have their finger in the pie of Local Boards; in other words, assuming for a moment though not admitting that Mr. Joshi's bill was not on merits one which the requirements of the Presidency demanded, still its opponents would have had numerous opportunities to throw it off after its introduction. They were hardly justified in smothering it in the very womb.

The Storm Bursts.

Soon after Mr. Joshi took his seat, Mr. Chaudhari opposed the grant of leave, and spouted out something which carried little or no meaning. The cry was at once taken up by the official benches, regardless of what they had said in the previous sessions about building up a parliamentary convention in this behalf, namely, not to oppose the introduction of a bill. The Swarajists could at once understand the attitude of the non-Brahmin Party which it manifested through Mr. Chaudhari, and were prepared to face it. But they were at a loss to understand the sudden turn taken by the official benches, in bare-faced contradiction to what they had said so recently as during the last Budget Session. The Swarajists thought and hoped that if it came to voting, the Government members at least would not participate therein. But the unexpected did in point of fact happen, and Mr. Joshi's motion was heavily defeated by the combined vote of the triple alliance.

The reasons advanced on behalf of Government by the Director of Information on behalf of the Sind Moslems by Khan Bahadur Bhutto, and on behalf of the non-Brahmin Party by the signatories to their manifesto are, to say the least of them, puerile. I ask of those Hon. gentlemen whether in the name of truth and conscience they could say that they voted against the bill on its merits and not out of any other motive? This spiteful action on the part of the triple alliance so much shocked and exasperated the Swarajists and Independents that even such a well-balanced and level-headed member as Mr. Jayakar was compelled to enter a strong protest against it. He said that he would ask his Party to oppose the introduction of each non-Swarajist Bill, not because it was bad in principle, but as a protest against the attitude taken by the Government and their supporters in regard to Mr. Joshi's bill. But it is to be noted that in spite of of all this, he still waited further before calling upon his Party to take the extreme step of non-participation in the deliberations of the House.

Too much capital is sought to be made out of the leave granted to me to introduce my bill. But that exactly substantiates the Swarajya Party's contention, namely, that the Muslim and non-Brahmin Parties accept with alacrity such Swarajists proposal as is likely to advance directly the interests of their community or caste, and vote with equal readiness against such proposal as opens out any field of wider inquiry. My bill related to the amendment of the Land Revenue Code in a few matters which vitally concern the agriculturists a preponderating proportion of whom consists of Muslims and non-Brahmins. None expected that either the Muslims or non-Brahmin members would oppose such a measure; I would even go further and say that they dared not oppose it, for the very simple reason that it was proposed entirely in the interests of the vast number of Mahomedan agriculturists in Sind and of the non-Brahmin peasants in the other parts of the Presidency. I am absolutely certain that if to-morrow a Swarajist or an Independent member were to propose that the Mahomedans should be granted representation on all the represen-

(Continued on page 9.)

NATIONALISTS M. L. A'S TO RESIGN.

RE-ELECTION ON REFORMS ISSUE.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO REACTIONARIES.

FINAL DECISION TO-DAY.

In view of the Council of States's rejection of the National demand on the question of Reforms and as the Secretary of State's decision on the Assembly's united demand is likely to be influenced by the Council of State's adverse verdict the Swarajists and Independents in the Assembly are seriously considering the advisability of resigning their seats and standing for re-election on the Reforms issue, thus to tell the Secretary of State and British Government that the Assembly represents the popular view in this matter and not the house of old fossils.

The Swarajists met informally this evening when Pandit Motilal ascertained the wishes of the Members. General opinion was in favour of immediate resignation. The independents under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah are also considering the question of resignation and in all probability they too will all resign, including Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub.

The Independents and Swarajists are meeting to-morrow morning when final decision is expected to be taken.

BOULTONS' TRIAL.

LORD BALFOUR EXAMINED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh stated in his evidence that the Boultons were not empowered to sell securities without reference to the Alliance Bank. The business of the Alliance Bank had largely increased between 1914 and 1920 and as far as witness knew the directors had great confidence in the Boultons. Witness was prepared to admit that between those years there was not a very strong and competent directorate in the Alliance Bank. It was impossible to get a competent and strong directorate in the mountains of Simla all the year round. Sir Henry Maddocks suggested that the test of competence was the results of the bank which was very flourishing. Lord Balfour replied "yes".

Cross-examined by Sir Henry Maddocks, Lord Balfour stated that when he found money had been used he discussed the whole situation with Mr. Boulton who gave him full information. The Alliance Bank in November 1920 was drawing heavily on the Boultons and it was considered desirable, if it was possible, for the Alliance Bank to open a branch in London and that involved taking over part of the Boultons' banking business. Certain accounts, deposits and loans standing in the Boultons' books were taken over and a sum of twenty lakhs of rupees appeared in the balance sheet of the Alliance Bank for 1922 as representing the purchase price of the Boultons. He believed that no credit was given to the Boultons for two hundred thousand sterling. The Boultons gave him every assistance in the realisation of securities.

Re-examined by Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett, Lord Balfour testified that Mr. Moncrieff in November 1920 agreed that the securities had been wrongly used by the Boulton and said that the firm's book-keeping had been defective.

USING ALLIANCE SECURITIES.

Mr. Louis Davis, who was appointed General Manager of the Alliance Bank in 1920, giving efidence said that before sailing for India he attended the Boultons' office to make himself acquainted with their affairs. Mr. Moncrief on 4th November 1920 said that heavy withdrawals were being made in India and the demands had been met, but the bank was reaching the end of their liquid resources. A cable was sent to India informing the Alliance Bank that credit at the Barclay's Bank had been already utilised. Lord Balfour and witness did everything possible to protect the interests of the banb. Mr. Boulton was then in Serbia. Witness was aware that the securities with the Barclay's belonged to the Alliance Bank and had many conversations with the directors regarding the use to which those securities had been put. Mr. Boulton did not refer to the matter beyond alluding to the faulty office organisation. Mr. Moncrieff's attitude was that he had just returned from Scotland and the position was a complete surprise to him Mr. Cripps' attitude was that he had no close acquaintance with office details and knew nothing about the position. The effect of this was to deprive the Alliance Bank of liquid resources to the extent of over a million sterling.

The case has been adjourned to 18th September.—Reuter.

5 KILLED & 24 INJURED IN OORGAUM MINE.

MADRAS, Sept 15.

A severe rock-burst is reported from Oorgaum Mine on Saturday last as result of which five persons were killed and 24 injured. The damage done under ground will not interfere with the working of the mine.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday last.

RAPARATION PAYMENTS.

ESTIMATED ONE MILLIARD REACHED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—The first annual report of Mr. Gilbert, Agent General to the Reparation Payments, shews that the receipts for the first year have reached the estimated sum of a milliard marks, of which payments amounted approximately to 893 millions. Britain has received 190 and France 397 million marks—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THUMPING SUCCESS OF CONGRESS-SWARAJYA PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept 15.

Once again Madras has demonstrated in a most fitting manner its absolute faith in the programme of the Congress despite the mischievous attempts made by the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee to defeat the Congress candidates in the city Municipal elections. In both the divisions for which counting of votes took place to-day Congress-Swarajya Party nominees were returned. There were in all 5 ballot boxes, in all of which the Congress candidate was leading. In all the Congress-Swarajya Party captured 8 out of the 10 seats this year.

Continued from column 6.

11-50 forenoon and told the timekeeper first that strike had begun at Parel and that the mill-hands had downed tools in 15 mills on that side. The Constable then met the manager and said the same thing to him. Then the manager telephoned to the New Great Manufacturing Company and the Bombay Industrial Mills to ascertain whether it was a fact. The managers of these two latter mills said in reply that everything was quiet and there was nothing causing any disturbance to the general peace in the industrial atmosphere there. From these facts it may be easily judged what the direct and immediate cause of precipitating a strike among the ignorant work people is. It is hoped that the Powers-that-be will seriously set to enquire into the matter and that the poor work-people will not have to pay the penalty for the mischief which is so often wrought by others. —Yours, etc.,

WORKER.

"REMEMBER OPERATIVES,

MESSAGE TO M. L. A'S.

The President, Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, has sent the following wire to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs Kelkar, Aney, Joshi and Chamanlal:—

"Kindly remember mill-hands' message sent on Monday while considering Sir Purshotamdas' resolution."

JUTE MILL STRIKE.

WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

About 600 weavers of the Bally Jute Mill struck work on Monday owing to the mill authorities reducing their bonus by a small amount. As a result of the strike other departments were affected and the mill being closed about 5,500 workmen are idle. The situation, however, is peaceful and there has been no disturbance.—A. P.

FRANCO-SPANISH OFFENSIVE

KUDIATAHAR RECAPTURED

RIFFS DRIVEN BACK?

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Madrid.—A communique announces that Spanish columns in the Tetuan sector began their advance yesterday and relieved Kudiatahar, on the capture of which the High Command states that the success of the operations in the whole of Yebala region depended. The defendars of Kudiatahar were besieged for ten days by three thousand rebels with nine field guns, who were driven back with 150 killed and many prisoners.

A communique says that General Primo de Rivera visited Beni Karrich and congratulated the defenders of Kudiatahar on their heroic stand, particularly the outpost garrison of 22 of whom six were killed and four wounded. The remainder though worn out held out against incessant and furious attack. The patrols sent out to the ravines near Kudiatahar found only corpses

Paris.—It is reported from Fez that now that the French have occupied all their objectives on the Wergha front there is talk of the imminence of a big Franco-Spanish push into the heart of the enemy country, though preparations are being made to secure winter quarters for a number of newly-arrived regiments.—Reuter.

FRENCH REPULSE RIFFI ATTACK.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—A message from Tangier says that in the Wezzan sector the French repulsed a Riffi attack, inflicting heavy casualties.

It is reported from Fez that under cover of some aerial artillery activity the French are delaying further action pending consolidation of their present position.—Reuter.

SPANIARDS WANT WATER.

BORING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Madrid.—A message from Melilla states that boring operations have begun in the Monronuevo Peninsula where the Spaniards have landed in the hope of finding water for their forces.

It is alleged that the bodies of four Europeans were found among the corpses near some Riffi guns which were captured in the course of a Spanish aerial bombing raid on Beni Ouriaghel country. Caid Achemcile, one of Abdel Karim's advisers, was killed.

Paris.—The lull in the French operations in Morocco is necessitated not only by the consolidation of their positions and organisation of the reconquered country but also by the extensive repair of the lines of communication which are very bad.—Reuter.

"VERY SATISFACTORY RESULTS".

LONDON, September 15.

Paris.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting to-day M. Painleve announced that M. Caillaux was given full powers to negotiate the debt settlement with the United States.

M. Painleve said that the preliminary operations in Morocco had given very satisfactory results and further movements were being prepared to attain decisive objectives before the rainy season.

The situation in Syria was calm. General Gamelin would command the column and carry out the necessary pacification operations.

M. Painleve concluded by saying that no political significance was attached to Mr. Baldwin's conversations in Paris, yesterday. Reuter.

RIFF APPEAL TO FRENCH CHAMBER.

BITTER COMPLAINT AGAINST MARSHAL LYAUTEY.

The following open letter which has been sent to the French Chamber of Duputies by the Riff Government, appeared in "The Manchester Guardian" of mail week:—

We have the honour to submit to you this memorandum addressed to the Chamber of Deputies of the French nation, expressing to the honourable representatives our dutiful respect, and at the same time bringing to their notice our deep regret at the imputations attributed to us by His Excellency Marshal Lyautey and even by the French press, in circulating innumerable rumours wherewith to discredit our reputation and our honour before your eyes.

It is exceptionally painful for us to read in the Par's papers the shameful denials on the part of some of the chief statesmen who govern your country of their acquaintance and correspondence with us, even to the refutation of an interview with us in Paris in 1923. We have, on the contrary, corresponded with M. Painleve and indirectly spoken with M. Poincare, expressing to both of them our friendly sentiments towards France, which country we thought woud be the first to support our claims and acknowledge our national rights, without which we are unable to live.

We have, on many occasions corresponded with Marshal Lyautey and sent our messengers to him for the sole purpose of coming to an agreement. We thought highly of the Marshal and his government of French Morocco; unhappily he would not listen to us nor would he accept our messengers except with scorn. It has been apparent to us from the first occasion that we approached the Marshal, that he has regarded us with no benevolent eye and has treated us with contempt, in spite of our conciliatory efforts and our strong desire to remain on good terms with the French Republic.

INCITING THE TRIBES.

When, at the commencement of last year we were aware of Marshal Lyautey's decision to increase his force on the Wergha we dispatched a messenger to Fez to ask for an explanation of this action. But the result of sending this messenger and all our efforts at peaceful methods some time before in our conversations and correspondence with Ministers had been of no use. The French army advanced in the countries of Ekjava and Beni Zeronal and established fortified posts. Yet we still hoped for peace until we discovered this year that Marshal Lyautey intended to invade the Riff and that it was his ambition to annex our country to the French zone at the same time, Marshal Lyautey did not cease to incite the tribes against us and to encourage them to attack us directly.

The action of the Marshal left us with no choice but to take up arms against our soldiers and to defend the liberty of our country, as we have ever done before. Marshal Lyautey, disregarding the right of a small nation, relied on might, forgetting that victory can only come to those who fight for justice and to defend their honour. But time will draw aside the clouds of falsehood and the sun of truth will triumph.

We are accused of being rebels, but we fight for our country, and are you not yourselves the first people who take up arms and rush to defend the liberty of your soil and inheritance? We are accused of choosing war for a pastime, but such calumnies will not bear inspection. We proclaim our desire to live at peace and develop the resources of our country for the benefit of its inhabitants.

We sent our brother and our Ministers to Paris because she is the source of liberty the centre of equality, the mother of modern civilisation, and because we had hopes that the noble French nation who so often has protected the weak and distressed would acknowledge the right of the Riff to live as a free nation. Our aim is peace and independence. The wars in which we have been engaged in the past and the present have been imposed upon us by force. No sooner were we on the point of liberating ourselves from Spain than France attacked us.

'SLAUGHTER OF A SMALL NATION."

We appeal to the French nation to stop this insensate slaughter of a small nation which is prepared to face death rather than submit. Our country lies exposed to slanders and inaccurate statements. We possess no press to present our cause and the truth. The few American correspondents who have visited our country have proved our statements that we have no foreign aid or Bolsheviks assisting us. The Koran and Bolshevism cannot stand together. We, and we alone, manage and control our affairs, civil and military. Surely if we had possessed newspapers or deputies in the Chamber France would not have remained deaf to our pleadings and would have respondeaded to our cry for justice

We proclaim once more our desire to live at peace with the French nation and beg to terminate our petition by requesting the French Chamber of Deputies to accept our homage and our friendly wishes.

MOHAMMAD IBN ABDEL KARIM EL-KHATTABI.

IRAQ FRONTIER CROSSED

ALLEGATION AGAINST TURKS

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES ENCIRCLED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The British Government has received information that the Turks are encircling the Christian villages in the disputed territory in Mosul and driving the inhabitants towards north and some of the latter have escaped and crossed the frontier of Iraq. Col. Amery has submitted the matter to the Council of the League.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

JAPAN'S RESERVATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Tokio.—The Privy Council examining the League Treaty regarding traffic in women and children has censured the Japanese reservations respecting the age of consent and non-application of the measures to the colonies. It has urged the Government to rescind the reservations as disgraceful to Japan. Government has rejected the Council's advice and it is now believed that the Council will recommend to the Throne to ratify the treaty. A meeting of eminent persons to-day passed a resolution petitioning Government to rescind the reservations. Reuter.

portant subject.—Reuter.

30,000 OPERATIVES IDLE.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO MILL.

ELEVEN MILLS CLOSED IN BOMBAY.

WHO PROVOKED THE STRIKE?

The long-expected strike came off yesterday, and looking to the mood of the men it is likely to last for some days, although they have, as usual, practically no resources to fall back upon. The mill-worker of Bombay is never very prosperous, and he has no Trade Union spirit to bind him together with his fellow-workers. There are very few leaders whom he will follow, and at best they are all outsiders. So far the movement, or whatever it is, has not come from within, and all the efforts of outsiders have borne no fruit. Of course, there are some Associations but they have no influence worth mentioning. There have been rumblings heard in the city about the discontent among the workers, but they had not as yet materialised. To tell the truth, the men are not at all ready for a strike, whether short or prolonged. And, more than ever, among the men themselves there is a large body of opinion which is for continuing work, as it has not yet forgotten the lesson of the last big strike. But, as in all matters it is the forceful few who lead and the timid follow. The strike on Tuesday was of such a nature. It began in a small way, but the strikers visited other mills and compelled the labourers there to leave their work. It is expected that these tactics will continue for some days until most of the men have joined the strike. Police expected some trouble on Monday, as the mill area was patrolled by large bodies of Police, but nothing happened on that day and everything was peaceful. As yet, the men have not yet received their reduced wages, which will be paid in October. So far the trouble has confined itself mostly to the Currimbhoy group of mills, in addition to one or two others. It is stated that this is due to there being in the Currimbhoy group of mills some men "who can think for themselves." Whatever may be the case, the trouble once started it is difficult to say when it will end.

The fact cannot be denied that the men have no stomach for a prolonged fight, as unemployment is rife in the city. Most of the mills are over-stocked with goods and were merely waiting for an excuse to shut out the men. The strike, however, is not likely to benefit the mills very much, as the overhead charges will remain the same —and these are very heavy in the case of all mills. No sudden improvement in the situation is expected, although it is very difficult to prophesy in such matters. But if the mills are in a remarkably bad plight, the men are in a still worse position. Neither the men nor the mill-owners have any energy to fight a losing battle,—for it is likely to be a losing battle for both.

The discontent among the textile workers of Bombay which has been brewing for the last few months owing to the threatened reduction of their wages blazed into a flame on Tuesday morning. To all intents and purposes the situation looked quiet till Monday and the operatives showed no signs of going on strike. They received their pay on Saturday last without any demonstration and it looked as if no trouble would arise for some weeks at least to come. On Tuesday morning, however, all signs of quietitude disappeared and DeLisle Road, the centre of mill area, suddenly assumed a turbulent appearance. About 5000 operatives of David, Currimbhoy and Elphinstone Mills suddenly resolved to down tools and they began to parade the streets persuading other operatives to join them. They then entered the Century Mill and asked the operatives to close the mill, but before the latter could do so, some of the strikers entered the Folding Room of the mill and set fire to a godown stocked with piecegoods worth about three lakhs. It was feared for a time that the fire might take a serious turn. The police, however who were on the spot at the time, charged strikers with baton and dispersed them from the mill compound and immediately informed the fire brigade station at Byculla of the incident. The Byculla Fire Brigade responded to the call promptly and was in a few minutes at the mill with two engines. It was followed by a fire engine from DeLisle Road and another from Mahim. All the engines started work from different directions and extinguished the fire before it could do any serious harm. The damage is estimated at a few hundred rupees only. The mill is insured for 56 lakhs of rupees.

The management closed the mill soon after the fire brigade staff left the premises.

The mill area from Dadar, Lalbag, Parel and DeLisle Road presented a militant spectacle as all the main streets were paraded by armed police in a motor lorry, while at some places European officers were posted with posse of sepoys to maintain the peace. Inspector Gole of Dadar Section hearing of the trouble at DeLisle Road posted an armed guard near Jacob Sassoon Mill, where some trouble had occured during the last strike and himself went from one post to the other persuading people not to collect in crowds in the streets.

MORE MILLS CLOSED.

LATER.

By afternoon the situation took a more serious turn and at the strikers marched along the mill area, other mills too were closed down to avoid any trouble. In a few hours about twelve mills suspended work and the operatives joined their comrades out of sympathy though they did not make any demonstration and behaved very peacefully. In the morning a few stones were thrown at some mills but that did not damage any property or injure any person.

The following mills have been closed down so far due to Tuesday's turbulant atmosphere:—(1) Currimbhoy, (2) Pabani, (3) Fazalbhoy, (4) Mathradas (5) Crescent (6) David, (7) Century, (8) Crown, (9) Mohmedbhoy (10) Elphinstone, (11) Pearl.

In all about thirty thousand operatives were out on strike.

SITUATION IN THE EVENING LATER.

At 1-30 p.m. 538 operatives of the Kasturchand Mill situate at Dadar downed tools and joined the strikers. The total strength of mill is 2,627. The cause of the strike was stated to be the reduction of the wages which they submitted was unfair to them. The other departments of the mill continued working as usual.

A round about the strike-affected localities in the evening showed that eleven mills involving 30,000 operatives were closed down either by the management to protect their mills from any harm by the strikers or by the operatives as a protest against reduction in their wages. The following mills were closed down because the operatives downed tools:—

(1) Crescent,
(2) Mathradas,
(3) Pabani,
(4) Fazalbhoy and
(5) Mohmedbhoy.

These mills are under the agency of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons and are situated at Tulsi Pipe Road. About 13,000 operatives were employed under this group.

The following six mills were closed down because the management feared that the strikers would cause some damage to the mills

(1) Elphinstone
(2) David
(3) Crown
(4) Standard
(5) Bombay Industrial and
(6) Century.

About 17,000 operatives were thrown out of work owing to this lock out.

A posse of armed police paraded the mill area till late in the evening in motor lorries and maintained order. Fortunately the day passed without any untoward incident.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great surprise that not a single evening newspaper which published the account of the strike has done justice to the mill strikers by publishing the real cause of the strike. From the enquiry it seems that the true reason of the strike is not the cut in the wages that is effected from the 1st instant; but an "additional cut in rate of wages of mill-workers" who are working on piece-work basis. How workers can agree with this new cut which some of the mill-owners have decided to effect, finding the helpless position of workers? Besides this it is said that the reduced wages which were to be effected from the 1st of this month, have been effected in case of those workers who were working for those who had gone on leave, from last month. Is this just? This shows that the mill-owners have forced the mill-hands to go on strike, in spite of the unwillingness of workers.

Will the mill-owners rectify their mistake to prevent the further spread of the strike. —Yours, etc.,

DATTATRAYA GOVIND PANDIT.

Sept. 15.

WHO PRECIPITATED STRIKE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday (Monday) one Police Constable called at Colaba Land and Mills at

(Continued in column 2.)

BOUNTY TO STEEL.

FURTHER GRANT BY ASSEMBLY.

SEPARATION OF AUDIT FROM ACCOUNTS OF E. I. RLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Legislative Assembly has passed without amendment the Government proposal regarding bounty to steel industry.

The Assembly rejected by 59 votes against 38 Mr. Kelkar's motion for the adjournment to the Delhi session of the discussion on Mr. Sim's resolution for experimental separation of Audit from Accounts on the E. I. Railway. The resolution was finally passed by 67 against 14 as amended by providing specifically that the accounting staff should be under the Railway Financial Commissioner and that difference of opinion between the Agent and the Accounting Officer shall be reported to the Railway Standing Committee.

SIMLA, September 15.

To-day's proceedings were in painful contrast to those of the first Assembly. When it is a question of Reforms the Swarajist and Independent benches thunder, but when it comes to the discussion of most important and vital questions of administrative changes the two parties collapse and do not even condescend to discuss them in party meetings and make them party questions. It was because of the constructive and critical attitude of the first Assembly on these matters that a great deal of useful work was done. To-day the Assembly was asked to consider a so-called experimental measure, namely, the institution of a scheme of separation of audit from account on the East Indian Railways. That this will be extended to other railways at a total cost of about fifteen lakhs a year to the tax-payer goes without saying. But the Railway Board's genius, Mr. Sim, had throughout very cleverly manoeuvred and stage-managed the committee's meeting which was held in Bombay, where all members could not attend and Mr. Neogy who was opposed to the scheme wholesale was not present because he was held up at Simla. Mr. Sim placed before the committee only one side of the picture and did not show that an alternative scheme within the existing basic structure could also be devised—a fact admitted by the special officer of Government who worked out the scheme. However, Sir Purushotamdas and Mr. Jamnadas had agreed to the scheme and being pledged to it they wanted the house to follow them. Sir Purushotamdas was, however, wise in not taking up a fighting attitude. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, whose thunders against Government on the question of Reforms, are well-known showed that his bubble of martyrdom bursts easily. He was to-day most loyalist and surprised all sides of the House that he was a great admirer of Mr. Sim, in whom he had the fullest confidence. Mr Rangaswami Iyengar showed full appreciation of the position when he showed that Mr. Sim was, for all practical purposes, a man of the Railway Board and identified with its policy. To say that such an officer deserved the confidence of the house was outrageous. No wonder the members of the house are beginning to suspect Mr. Jamnadas's intentions. He has consistently been a supporter of the Railway Board.

Then again, as pointed out by Mr. Neogy in supporting Mr. Kelkar's motion for adjournment to Delhi they were asked to pass ex-parte judgment on the authority of the Railway Board without hearing the accounts and audit service which was being condemned by a resolution. This service is almost Indianised and it stands to reason that before its work is condemned it should have a hearing. This is, however, denied and Mr. Sim declared that they never had an independent audit before and they would have it only now. This, if true, showed that the railways had been hitherto run most inefficiently; but this is not the case. The only anxiety of Mr. Sim, as he made it clear, was to place the accounts staff under the Agent's orders and provision of the Financial Commissioner's power to overrule the Agent did not carry the House any further. If it had been the case of a European service Government would never have allowed its condemnation wholesale like this but here was an Indian service which had established high traditions of honesty and efficiency and had been keeping the vagaries of the railways in check but was now being sacrificed for the sake of allowing the Railway Board to give extravagant powers to railway officials.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar rightly corrected the mistake made by Mr. Sim and Sir Basil Blackett that the Auditor General's functions were merely to audit. Mr. Rangaswami showed that this officer had a duty to the country to see proper keeping of receipts and expenditure and distribution of profits between companies and railways over and above his audit functions. The plea that it was mere experiment did not deceive him. However, as Mr. Jamnadas of the Swaraj Party and Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas of the Independent Party were for the proposed scheme the two parties abdicated their functions and did not make these party issues. But Mr. Sim had so arranged that the resolution came at the tail end of the session when a large number of members had left and further not only the House was naturally thin but voting on the resolution at the end of a long day's sitting had further resulted in the disappearance of non-official members who had deserted their posts. The result was that Mr. Kelkar's motion for adjournment was rejected by 59 against 38. Pundit Motilal

(Continued on page 9.)

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union held at Delhi under the presidentship of Mr. K. S. Jailani, M. L. A. About forty members of the Council were present.

Several resolutions were passed including one for thanking the King-Emperor for his kind efforts in the interest of low paid employees Mr G. P. Roy, officiating Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs was congratulated for assuming charge of the post which no Indian had ever been offered before.

The Government of India was reminded of the resolutions passed by the Union in the month of February last and the claims of the deputation put forward before it in the month of March which were acknowledged in the month of May in the shape of a memorandum assuring the Deputies and postmen and the lower grade staff in general of the best possible attention and consideration of the authorities on which no step has yet been taken. The Council urged that the authorities should take early action in the matter to save their faithful subordinates from troubles. Several other important resolutions were pased.

Syed Altafat Hussain Mohamaddi General Secretary, informed the members that on the 5th instant he met the Director General at Simla and he was most sympathetically assured of all possible help by that kind officer whose sympathy was also clear from the fact that he informed all Postmasters General and Superintendents together with all first grade Postmasters by wire of the Council meeting as a result of which more member attended than expected.

DHARWAR NOTES.

GANESH UTSAV SPEECHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 8.

Dharwar celebrated the centenary of Dadabhai Nowroji with great enthusiasm. Sjt. Khanolkar of the National school made an instructive and interesting speech on the Life and the political and social achievements of the great patriot. Messrs. Divakar, Koujalgi and Jog, M.L.C. and K. Mudhawedkar also made spirited speeches.

Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe of Berar has been here and delivered many public speeches on Village Panchayat. He has distributed 10 thousand leaflets in Kanarese requesting the voters and the candidates to be alive to their rights and responsibilities in the matter of Village Panchayats.

This year The Dharwar Ganeshotsava Mandala rendered a great service to the Dharwar public by arranging a series of lectures of prominent speakers from outside. There were in all seven lectures and one Kirtan. Sj. Divekar Shastri and Dr. Balkrishna Principal Rajaram College Kolhapur spoke. The Doctor spoke on the "Message of Vedas." Dr. Balkrishna delivered a lecture on the "Political achievements of Hindus" in the Karnatak College and the next day again he spoke on The life of Swami Dayanand Saraswati when he also spoke on Hindu Sanghatan and Hindi as the Lingua Franca of Indian. His lectures were much appreciated by the Dharwar public.

Mr. Pavate of Hubli spoke on the "Social principles of Bassaveshwar". Vedamurti Nagesh Shastri of Dharwar gave a very learned discourse on "swadharma". The last of the series was by Devadu Narashinha Shastri of Bangalore. It was on the secret of Ganesha's worship.

In the recent municipal by-election Sjt. Vinayakrao Joshi was elected and Mr. Gunjal, pleader failed.

"RED RAG TO THE ITALIAN BULL."

PANIC ON A STEAMER.

COLOMBO, Sept. 14.

The departure of the Orient Liner "Orvieto" from Colombo was delayed six hours owing to the conduct of a turbulent passenger on outward voyage. The passenger had over-emphatic views regarding the Bolshevik menace in Australia. He was taken ashore at Colombo, but the Police Magistrate refused to issue an order for detention on the evidence provided. The passenger was taken back to the "Orvieto" and some of the passengers demurred about sailing with him. Ultimately, the vessel sailed at 2 this morning with the man on board. The passenger concerned was for many years a resident of Ceylon.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS

Dominion and Colonial Commissioners from Wembley visited the Paris Exhibition during the week-end, the party including Lane (South Africa) and Sir W. Vincent (India). They were cordially entertained at the Opera and Grand Palais. On both occasions the staircase was lined by Garde Republicaine. The British party will probably invite the Paris Commissioners to return visit.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 15.—The French Ambassador has presented to Dr. Stresemann the Allied invitation to attend the conference on the proposed Security Pact.—Reuter's Special.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

ACCEPT MINISTERSHIPS.

ELSE NO WORK POSSIBLE IN COUNCILS.

REPLY TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE

We publish below the replies of Mr. A. T. Gidvani, to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under that Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed cannot be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

MR. A. T. GIDWANI'S REPLIES

The present creed is acceptable to me. No case has been made out for its revision by any party. It excludes only those who would not eschew violence. The rest keep out for reasons of sentiment or pride.

I am not in favour of the yarn franchise, if money contribution is allowed as an alternative, and it is left to the spinning department of the Congress to get as many members as they can to contribute yarn, all parties that respect democratic sentiment should be satisfied.

That depends on what the programme is. All I can say is that the Congress including work in the Councils in its own programme would not drive me out, though I remain more convinced than ever of the futility of it all.

(1) Organization of hand-spinning and weaving on a national scale.
(2) National Education with special emphasis on Female Education.
(3) Organization of separate Women's Congress Committee.
(4) Formulation of our Future Constitution with the help of all parties with freedom for each one of them to work for it on its own lines.
(5) Volunteer movement with compulsory drill on a national scale.
(6) Inside the Councils no work is possible without acceptance of ministership and working them as Nationalist Municipalities are being worked, organizing opposition for the reserved half of Government.

Constitutional agitation includes Civil resistance. If that sanction is not dropped from our programme the British people will be driven to recognize Indian Independence.

Direct action on a national scale is not possible now. It is not yet clear how things will shape a year hence. I consider it highly improbable that the situation will justify the contesting of elections on the issue of refusal of taxes by the people. It should be recognized that the Swarajist expectations of creating that situation in the country by refusal of supplies in Councils has not been realized. The country has remained cold.

I have not used any but hand-spun and hand-woven cloth since 1920 and I have no intention of going back on that practice.

I would advocate the acceptance of Ministerships by the popular party if they decide to go into the Councils.

I have seen Lord Birkenhead's statement. I stick to the programme outlined in my answer to No. 4.

No.

I do not think they are. I know friends believing in the Swarajist programme who do not join them because of the Swarajist apathy to the constructive programme in practice. If there is to be a step forward this cynical attitude should go. I see no reason why an orthodox Non-Co-operator may not be a Swarajist also if professions and practice did not differ.

United action in the sense of an understanding about the national demand and toleration for all parties is certainly possible and essential. But beyond that it is difficult.

A. T. GIDWANI.

COMMUNAL RIOT IN OUDH.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

A serious communal riot is reported from Biswan, a small town in the Sitapur District, (Oudh) on Sunday 13th September. The Chhelam procession of Mahomedans collided with the Guru Pral ceremony of Hindus and the result was a serious riot between the two groups of processionists. Several casualties on either side are reported and it is alleged that Police had to open fire. The District Magistrate with a posse of armed police arrived at the place of occurrence the same night and a number of arrests have been made. The situation now is well in hand.—A. P.

FRENCH AERIAL TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Berlin.—The accident to the French flyers mentioned yesterday occurred at a spot in the Black Forest known as the "Valley of Hell" It is believed that due to a sudden failure of petrol supply the machine nose-dived and the wing was caught in a tree. The plane overturned and plunged into a brook swollen by recent rain and was completely wrecked. Both the airmen were buried in the wreckage and were extricated with difficulty. Thierry was already dead.—Reuter.

GARDEN PARTY TO VICEROY.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT THEMSELVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading were present at a largely attended garden party given in their honour by Sir Narasimha Sarma this afternoon at Peterhof. The party was arranged on the spacious lawn opposite the residence of the Law Member and the gathering was large and distinguished. Among those present were His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey and Lady Hailey, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir John Maynard, Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, Sheikh Abdul Qadir, Mr. Chottur Ram and other high officials of the Punjab Government, Sir Henry Monchiff-Smith and members of the Council of State, both official and non-official, Sir Frederic Whyte, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly and members of the Legislative Assembly, official and non-official, with the exception of the Swarajists. Several high officials of the Government of India, the Maharaja of Bharatpur and the Raja of Kanika. After tea and other refreshments were served the Viceroy and Countess Reading were introduced to all those assembled with whom their Excellencies warmly shook hands. The function was a great success and the gathering dispersed at half past six.

BIHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

PURULIA, Sept. 13.

The Bihar Provincial Conference concluded to-day after adopting resolutions expressing profound sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjea. A resolution supporting alternative franchise of yarn and equivalent amount of money was passed. A resolution proposing the running of candidate by the Provincial Congress Committees with a definite and uniform programme to be settled by the coming Cawnpore Congress and several amendments emphasising the policy of obstruction, giving initiative to the District Congress Committees, were all lost, leaving the matters to stand as before.—A.P.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Cape Town.—There are now twenty ships in the Table Bay and six mail steamers are detained in South African ports. Much excitement prevails in Cape Town docks and the authorities have decided to take the steamer "Callarat" out into the bay in order to make room for other vessels in the dock, but all the crew of the "Callarat" except seven left the ship in shoregoing clothes, whereupon the authorities abandoned their attempt. The "Guildford castle" whose crew also abandoned the ship was skilfully taken out by harbour tugs, officers and apprentices managing the work aboard. The strikers ashore threw coal at the officers and others handling the ropes. A hammer was also hurled aboard but it narrowly missed an officer.

Some four hundred of striking seamen have placed themselves at the hands of the immigration authorities. It is understood that they will be accommodated in the Wynberg Military Camp under surveillance but not as prisoners. The Drill Hall will be placed at their disposal for sleeping purposes.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Wellington.—Eighty-six members of the crew of the "Arawa" who were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment went in procession with 500 seafarers through the city to the jail which they entered amidst their comrades' cheers.

Melbourne.—A hundred and sixty of the crew of "Eurepides" have been sentenced to a week's imprisonment and to forfeit two days' pay for absence without leave. Another has been sentenced to sixteen days' imprisonment and to forfeit two days' pay for disobedience.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN JORDAN DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Sir John Jordan collapsed and died suddenly at the meeting of the China Association in London.—Reuter's Special.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordon was born in 1852 in Ireland and educated at Queen's College, Belfast. He was appointed Student Interpreter in China in 1876, Assistant Secretary to the British Legation in Peking in 1899 and Chinese Secretary in 1891. He was appointed as Consul-General in Corea in 1896, Charge d'Acairs in 1898, and Minister Resident at Seoul in 1901. He was His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenopotentiary at Peking from 1906 to 1920. He was made a P.C. in 1915, and G.C.M.G. in 1920. He was a member of the League of Nations Advisory Committee, Geneva.]

DEBT CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Mr. Baldwin is proceeding to London having shortened his holiday at Aix-les-Bains by a week. He had lunch with M. Briand and M. Caillaux and other Cabinet members to-day. It is understood he discussed the question of debts with M. Caillux who leaves for the United States tomorrow.—Reuter.

FOSSILS JUSTIFY THEMSELVES.

ASSEMBLY'S FIRE-ARMS BILL REJECTED.

REDUCTION IN COAL FREIGHT

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

After heated debate lasting over three hours the Council of State rejected without division the motion of Mr. Ramdas (Swarajist) for the consideration of Mr. Rangachariar's Fire Arms Bill as passed by the Assembly.

The Viceroy will address the Council on the 17th.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Two non-official resolutions and the Fire Arms Bill passed by the Assembly were considered in the Council of State to-day.

At question time Mr. Parsons replying to Mr. Khaparde on behalf of Mr. Jaffer who was absent said:—"There are two proposals relating to the establishment of air communications between England and India. The first is for an airship service via Ismailia to Karachi. The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the purchase of the land required for the base at Karachi which is estimated to cost about Rs. 90,000 being acquired by the Government of India and placed rent free at the disposal of the Home Government. They have also approved of a grant in-aid of rupees four lakhs being made by the Government of India to the scheme on the understanding that import duties at the ordinary rates will be paid on all materials imported into India for works.

The second proposal is for the inauguration of a weekly heavier-than-air service between Egypt and Karachi. This service, which is the initial link in a future service to England, will replace that at present carried out fortnightly by the R. A. F. between Egypt and Iraq, and, as at present contemplated, will operate weekly in each direction between Kantara and Karachi. A survey party is very shortly being sent out by the Air Ministry to inspect and report on the route. The Home Government have entered into an agreement with the Imperial Airways Limited for the operation of the route."

The Commander-in-Chief replied:—"The Government has under consideration the question of extending the concessions recommended by the Lee Commission to Civilian gazetted officers of the Ordnance Factories, who possess engineering or other technical qualifications, and are of the status corresponding to that officers in the Civil Departments to whom the concessions have been granted. The Government is not on a position to say when a decision is likely to be arrived at. Its proposals on the subject will shortly be placed before the Secretary of State."

STRANGE NEW RACE IN SOUTH MALABAR.

Amidst loud laughter Sir Fazli Hussain informed the House that the Government had not seen the report of the discovery of a strange new race in the forests of South Malabar nor had they received any official information. Enquiries would, however, be made.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari was told by Mr. Hadow that the Government was not in agreement with the Assembly's resolution of February 5 last for an inquiry into the grievances of subordinate employees of Indian Railways but the Government had drawn the attention of railway administrations to the debate on the resolution.

Mr. Khaparde was further informed that the Government had no information regarding the report of the King-Emperor's visit to India.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved the Government to consider the desirability of having a report prepared showing the nature and amount of work done by, and in the Central Government in the five years commencing with 1921 in respect of the subjects known as Transferred Subjects and also showing the nature and quantum of work under these heads that remains to be done under the Devolution Rules.—A.P.

Sir Devaprasad, in moving his resolution, explained that he had in view an organic enquiry of the working of the Transferred Subjects. He was glad that a good deal of constructive work in the provincial transferred subjects was being done even in Bengal and the Central Provinces. There was a large residium of work in the Central Government particularly in connection with the Public Health Sanitation, Education, Agriculture and other matters. As the Viceroy observed regarding agriculture there was a great necessity of the Central Government continuing to play an important part in this basic industry. From the point of view of co-ordination it was of utmost importance that work must be continued by the Central Government. In this connection Sir Devaprasad paid, amidst applause from all sections of the House, an eloquent tribute to the part which Sir Narasimha Sarma had played in improving agriculture, forestry and civil veterinary. But there was still a great deal of constructive work to be undertaken within the limitations set for the Government of India.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the resolution as the object of the mover could have been better served by putting a question instead of moving a resolution.

Mr. K. C. Roy wondered whether the report which Sir Devaprasad wanted would be useful to his National Convention or Round Table Conference. What the mover wanted was there already in the report of the Muddiman Committee which made an exhaustive enquiry only last year.

Mr. Crerar accepted the resolu-

(Continued on page 9.)

KHORD AD SAL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
A view of the Khordad Sal gathering of Bombay Parsis held on Monday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the annual gathering of past and present students of the Hargovind Anandji Desai Boarding Institution held on Monday at Dwarkadas Mansions, under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad.

BOUNTY TO STEEL INDUSTRY

(Continued from previous page.)

voted for the motion. But, Mr. Acharya, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Gour were surprisingly neutral, although Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Ramchandra Rao voted for the motion. The Assembly has thus given another scope to the Railway Board to extravagantly follow its mad course of giving higher and higher salaries to Europeans and so complicating the machinery as to make state management a failure by risky and costly experiments.

The other important question discussed was the position of the Steel Industry. While the house accepted Government's motion Sir Purushotamdas' direct hit to Government made Sir Basil Blackett announce that Government expected the Tata Company to pay interest only on capital actually engaged in producing steel and the tax-payer could not pay interest on the second preference shares which had accumulated.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The House was thin when the President of the Assembly took the Chair at 11 this morning. Business for the day was heavy and included consideration of resolutions regarding steel subsidy, separation of railways audit from account in the case of the E. I. Railway, and some resolutions based on the Muddiman Committee's Report. Consideration of the Trade Union Bill also appeared on the Order Paper.

Sir Denys Bray was applauded when he was sworn in after his brief absence.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Sir Hari Singh Gour said the views of the Punjab Government, Lahore High Court and the local administration on the question of establishing a circuit court of the Lahore High Court at Delhi had been received. The proposal was originally made with the object of effecting an improvement in the Lahore Court of civil appeals from decisions of Courts in Delhi. These views would now be considered with any remarks of the Civil Justice Committee on this latter question.

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Answering a series of questions of Mr. B. Das drawing attention to the criticism in "The Leader" regarding the Rockfeller Foundation Scholarships Mr. Bhore said it had been impressed on the Local Governments that candidates should only be recomended for the Rockfeller Scholarships if they could be reasonably assured of suitable employment on return.

Sir B. N. Mitra replying to Mr. Das said that certain suggestions for the establishment of a central art school at Delhi were being considered by the Government and that as the Government had at present no intention of taking any further action on the scheme formulated by the architects of New Delhi they could not consider that any useful purpose would be served by placing a copy of the scheme on the table.

"GET OUT OF CHINA."

The Home Member questioned by Mr. Chamanlal said that the Chinese pamphlet "Get out of China" had been prohibited entry into India as it contained matter calculated to excite disaffection towards the Government in British India.

Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. D. Sinha put supplementary questions asking whether prohibition of this pamphlet was due to the fact that it protested against the employment of Indian troops in China.

The Home Member replied in the negative.

Questioned further by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Rao, the Home Member said that he personally read such pamphlets and these were proscribed under his personal authority by the Executive. There could be no appeal against this order in the Law Courts, but any representation made to him would be considered.

The Commerce Member replying to Mr. Chamanlal said as far as Government were aware only few steel works were established in British India since June, 1924, and there was transference from Pondichery to British India of certain works engaged in re-smelting and re-rolling scrap steel.

Replying to a private question of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Basil Blackett said the approximate result of the conversion loan operations was that Rs. 463 lakhs had been converted into five per cent. ten-year bonds and Rs. 2,521 lakhs had been converted into five per cent. tax free loan. The total conversion was Rs. 2,984 lakhs. The Finance Member held that the result was very satisfactory. The Finance Member then laid on the Table the Public Accounts Committee's Report.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

Sir Charles Innes moved his resolution the text of which has already been published asking the House to agree to grant the maximum of sixty lakhs bounty to the steel industry up to 31st March, 1927, of which 18½ lakhs are to be paid up to 31st March, 1926. His resolution, he said, proposed further assistance till March, 1927, when the Protection Act expired and after which the whole question would be reconsidered. Sir Charles Innes confessed that the recommendations of the Tariff Board came to Government with a shock. Of course, the Tariff Board was logical in its view, but it did not take into account several considerations which Government must take. He recalled that the last time when Government granted a bounty of fifty lakhs Government was more generous than the proposals of the Tariff Board. He claimed that they had succeeded in extracting the industry from the serious position and the Chairman of the Tata Company had admitted that there was considerable increase in consumption and large stocks of the Company had cleared up. The policy of protection had proved effective and as it continued to become effective there was bound to be a fall from receipts under customs. He assured the House that a modification of the Board's proposal did not in the least mean that Government had weakened in its policy of protecting the steel industry. He reminded the House that bounties were a very much more generous form of assistance than increase in duties.

His reasons for modification of the Board's proposals were firstly that the Board's estimate of receipts was only an estimate and that in any case a margin of 24 lakhs was too small considering other commitments as they could not be too generous to one firm at the expense of the other legitimate claimants upon them. But the most important reason was the one which the Tariff Board could not take into account, namely, that bounties are rather a demoralising form of assistance and these made the firm rely too much upon Government and too little upon its own. He was treading a delicate ground, but he recalled that he had made an appeal to the Tata Company in May, 1924, and repeated it last January in asking the Company to co-operate with Government and the Legislature. He hoped the Chairman of the Tata Company would bear him out when he said that there had hitherto been no response to that appeal and it was this feature which worried the speaker most. The House must remember that two-thirds of the capital of this Company was in the form of second preference shares, interest on which was cumulative. For the last three years about fifty lakhs of interest had been accumulated and there was a load of debt amounting to over a crore and a half. The House must send a message to the Tata Steel Company that it expected the Company to take the matter in hand and fully co-operate in putting the industry on a sound and healthy basis. They had placed a heavy burden upon the country. The Tariff Board estimated that burden at about a crore and a half. In addition to that they had paid to this one Company 203 lakhs during the Life of the Act. He thought that they had been very generous to the Company. His proposal was to last till the life of the Protection Act. As regards the exchange, he was not an exchange broker or exchange prophet, but he assured that if the exchange went up to any serious extent for any prolonged period then it would be a new factor requiring consideration. He hoped the House would unanimously accept his resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Charters gladly announced that the Associated Chambers of Commerce which he represented had authorised him to state that the Chamber fully agreed that it was necessary to keep the Tata Company going. He therefore supported the resolution.

(Message incomplete.)

CR. P. C. AMENDMENT BILL.

THE VOTING.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following is the division list in the Assembly on the Home Member's motion for the restoration of discretionary powers to Magistrates under Section 109, Code of Criminal Procedure:—

The following 51 voted for the motion:—Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Webb, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Naidu, Mr. C. V. K. Ayyar, Mr. Raj Narain, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bajapai, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Ahmed Alikhan, Mr. Cosgrave, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. G. P. Roy, Mr. Clow, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Harper, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Sim, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Saiyed Mohd. Ismail, Mr. S. N. Singh, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Capt. Hira Singh, Capt. Ajab Khan, Mr. Langle, Sir Siveswamy Aiyer, Dr. Macphail, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Maulvi Abdul Kassem, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Charters, Prince Akram Khan, Mr. Gurner, Mr. K. Ahmed, Sir Willoughby Carey, Col. Crawford, Mr. R. G. Gordon, Mr. W. M. Hussannally, Sardar B A Dalal, Mr Sykes, Mr. Vocke, Mr. Vijayaraghavacharyar, Mr. V. P. Rao, Mr. Reddi, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Darcy Lindsay.

The following 52 voted against the motion:—Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Rama Ayyanger, Mr. V. Raju, Mr. Mohd. Soham mad, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Acharya, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Sadashiva Bhat, Mr. Belvi, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Lohokare, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sardar Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr. K. S. Ray, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Syed Majid Baksh, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Lala Narin Das, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Dr. Kishenlal Nehru, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Chamanlal, Lala Hansraj, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Syam Charan, Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha, Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Rai Hari Prasad Lal, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Aney, Mr. Samulla Khan, Mr. Anhyanker, Seth Govind Das, Pandit Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Phoolkan and Mr. Chanda.—A. P.

MR. PATEL MODIFIES PREDECESSOR'S RULING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

An important ruling modifying the ruling of his predecessor has been given by the Hon. Mr Patel. On an issue raised by Mr. Joshi's amendment as to whether he could move an addition of clauses to the paper protection and steel bounty resolution laying down representation and other conditions as essential requirements before assistance to the industries was rendered, Mr. Patel rules as follows: "I understand the objection of the Hon. the Commerce Member refers only to part one and he does not object to the admissibility of parts two and three of Mr. Joshi's amendment. I will confine myself, therefore, to the determination of the question whether part one of Mr. Joshi's amendment is in order. In doing so I have to take into consideration and pay due respect to the ruling of my hon. predecessor of 26th January, 1925, on a discussion of an amendment of Mr. Joshi to the steel bounty resolution. The Hon. Sir Frederick Whyte ruled that "as the original resolution proposed a bounty to steel industry as at that time constituted any further measures for nationalising, Indianisation or treating in any other way the steel industry would have to be done under some other resolution."

Mr. Joshi: "I would like to be heard, Sir, before you give your ruling."

Mr. President: "Order, order, the hon. member has had his say already. I take the effect of this ruling to be that restrictions of this nature are impositions on the working of industry itself and not properly restrictions of grant of bounty and that consequently the proposal to impose such restrictions is outside the scope of the resolution."

"With due respect to my distinguished predecessor I must confess I find the point difficult to appreciate. It appears to me that any amendment which operates as a restriction on the grant of a benefit proposed by the resolution is a restriction on the resolution and is, therefore, within the scope of the resolution. This is a proposal to impose a duty on certain classes of paper coming from abroad and thereby raise the cost to the consumers in this country. The members of this House as representatives of the people are entrusted with the care and interests of the consumers and I cannot agree that they should be debarred from attaching conditions to the grant of assistance to industries in this country by the imposition of a tariff. There is only one other ruling to which I think fit to refer at this stage and that is a ruling in the Steel Protection Bill which was given on 4th June, 1924, by the Acting President, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. That was a case in which the amendment before the House was an amendment requiring that at least two-thirds of the capital invested in the business concerned should be Indian. The point was discussed at great length, but I feel that it was in the end completely summed up by Sir Alexander Muddiman who remarked that the amendment in question was an amendment limiting the scope of the Bill and therefore, was in order, whatever its merits might be as an amendment. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad gave his ruling that that amendment really circumscribed the scope of the Bill and limited it to companies of a particular kind and that being the case he held that the amendment was in order. I consider that this ruling supports my view and I rule that Mr. Joshi's amendment which aims at limiting the enjoyment of the benefit promised by this resolution to companies' labour conditions in respect of which satisfy a certain standard is in order."

FOSSILS JUSTIFY THE MSELVES

(Continued from previous page.)

tion on behalf of Government subject to some reservations. He undertook to examine the whole question and consider whether having regard to all the circumstances of the case it was advisable and practicable for Government to enter upon such an enquiry and to draw such a report.

The resolution was carried.

CHEAPEN COAL FREIGHT.

Lala Ramsarandas moved that special concession rates be granted by different railway systems for railway freight on coal when booked in full wagon loads and at owner's risk for long distances of five hundred miles and over and during the slack season over various railways. He said that there was no enquiry necessary to find out the effect of modest concessions he wanted. In the main his demand was for the restoration of the old 1919 rates and that too during the slack season when there was no export of food grains.

Doctor Dwarkanath Mitter moved an amendment to the effect that special concession rates be given for distances of three hundred miles and over during slack seasons.

Mr. Hadow, on behalf of Government, opposed the resolution. At the outset, however, he declared that there was no intention of Government departing from the policy of reducing the coal rates. Indeed, Government had under consideration the possibility of reducing long distance coal rates. If the mover meant by his resolution that Government should reduce rates as soon as possible then Government was at one with him. Government was committed to a policy of reducing coal freight on a commercial scale. But during last five months the railway earnings had decreased by 125 lakhs as compared with last year and it was difficult to bring down the working expenses. As Sir Charles Innes stated in the Assembly the reduction of rates even by ten per cent to distances beyond four hundred miles would mean a loss of thirty lakhs of rupees. Government would have a discussion with the Railway Conference Association next month. This was not therefore the suitable time to press the resolution, the implications of which Government could not at present commit itself to although it recognised that rates must be reduced over long distances.

Mr. Sethna was disappointed at the Government reply. If the reduction given to Tatas and other companies were not concessions but business propositions where was the objection in conceding the same to long distance coal he asked. On this matter not only Indian but also European commercial bodies were unanimous.

Major Akbar Khan thought the Council need not press the motion.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan, vigorously supported the resolution, in regard to which he said all non-officials must be unanimous and Government must yield. There could be no two Indians who would differ in this matter.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy agreed with Mr. Hadow's observations regarding reduction in the Railway Revenue but what was he asked, even thirty lakhs loss when compared to revenues of railways?

The amendment of Doctor Dwarkanath Mitter was lost.

The original resolution was carried, Government not claiming a division.

The council then adjourned for lunch.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION

(Continued from page 6.)

tative institutions far in excess of their population or that the educated classes and especially the Brahmins should be constitutionally debarred from having any representations on any representative body, both the Mahomedans and non-Brahmins would at once jump at it, showering on the mover all the while choicest encomiums for his liberality of views and selflessness of heart. But that would hardly bespeak any judgment on merits of their part.

The Struggle Continues.

The tussle between the Swarajists and their associates on one side and the triple alliance on the other continued in all its vehemence in regard to all the bills which were introduced after my bill. The former opposed the grant of leave to the introduction of Mr. Bole's and Mr. Noor Mohamed's bills as a protest against the policy pursued so far by the official benches and their henchmen, while the latter supported it. Then Dr. Velkar made a motion for grant of leave to introduce his bill proposing to extend the operation of the Rent Acts to the non-residential premises. It may be stated here that most of the members of the House thought that the Hon'ble the General Member, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir at least, who holds the reputation of permitting the House to discuss fully the merits and demerits of a question, would refuse to stoop down to the petty trick of opposing this bill. I am pretty sure that a right gesture on his part would have gone a great way in averting the farce that was enacted in the last two days of the session. But it seems that even he fell an easy prey to the contagion of opposing each and every Swarajist motion. The Mahomedan and non-Brahmin members at once ranged themselves on the side of the General Member and turned down Dr. Velkar's motion. This defeat proved as the veritable last straw to break the back of the policy followed so far by the Swarajists, and convinced them of the absolute necessity of substituting another in its place, whereby they would be able to make their strength and influence felt in the deliberations and decisions of the House. They at once issued a manifesto laying bare before the electorate the whole situation in all its nakedness, and detailing how the other two parties in the House in collaboration with the Government, have been exploiting it to serve their own communal purposes and they resolved upon not participating in the deliberations of the House during the remaining days of the session. It is thus evident that it is the triple alliance that was responsible for the policy of non-participation which the Swarajists and their associates had had to adopt as a last resort in order to save the dignity and reputation of the House.

(Concluded.)

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EAST AND WEST.

THE LEAGUE AND "SLAVERY IN ISLAM,"

BY ARTHER FIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 1925.

A Conference of the East and West, projected for September in England, has met with such technical difficulties in the arrangements that it has had to be abandoned, so far as concerns this year. The response has, however, been so cordial on the part of all Oriental organisations applied to, that it has been resolved to proceed with the organisation of such Conference for a date early in 1926. All interested are invited to make their enquiries of "The East-West Circle, 18 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, London, W. C. 1," stating what early month in the year is the most suitable for their own attendance.

Slavery in Islam.

A subject of some importance to Indians, particularly to Muslim Indians, is the question of slavery. The student of political science will no doubt soon bring to light the reasons for the sudden emergence in the programme of the League of Nations of a passionate interest in the vestiges of slavery remaining in the world. One item of value is the fact that it is slavery in Muslim lands that forms the chief anxiety of the Leaguers. Despite, we are told all the vigilance of the British and others, a trade in slaves goes on between the W. Coast of Africa and the Hedjaz and other Muslim lands.

It was only yesterday that British bluejackets were chasing runaway slaves, not to set them free, but to bring them back to slavery under the rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar. It is early times yet for the same authorities to assume the necessary horror, when requested to do so by the League of Nations.

Despite the suspicion that attaches to all the charity of the League, which is more and more revealed as a political auxiliary of the Entente, we are on its side on the main question of chattel slavery. It would be absurd of any modern representative of 20th century civilisation, who aspires to herald in that of the 21st to linger behind the French revolutionaries of the 18th century, who led the world in abolishing chattel slavery.

Semi-Slavery.

So, we stand for the abolition of slavery, whether domestic or industrial, throughout the world, and consequently in all Muslim lands. It may be true that the forms of the slavery in some places are less ghastly than those of which we know in others. It may be that the enemies of slavery are in some cases distinguishing themselves by advocating and practising the corvee (slave labour on public works, to all intends) and in a few instances extend this relic of darkness to work for private profit.

The "Manchester Guardian" is quietly satirical over the discretion displayed by the League when it comes to deal with an institution (compulsory labour) installed by us in Kenya. All this does not turn us from the major matter, the continuance of slavery in the Islamic domain.

Slavery in the Hidjaz.

Friends of the comic aspirant to the leadership of Emir Ali, will get no comfort out of the indictment of the Government of the Hedjaz. For it is not merely Ibn Saud who countenances this ancient vice, but the Sherifial" family equally, and other Muslim rulers also. Mr P. W. Harrison, writing in the "Islamic World" (Kisan Buildings, Lahore,) on Economic and Social Conditions in East Arabia shows that the basis of this vile anachronism is, like all other survivals of bondage Greed. He says:—"An institution like slavery is defended with great warmth, not to say heat. To sit in the reception room of Sheikh Hamadan, of Abu Thubbi, and express Western views on this subject is to produce exactly the same horrified dismay and anger, as preaching Socialism might elicit at a Riverside Drive banquet in New York. . It is one of the foundation stones of the present order, and the leaders are intensely, pathetically, in earnest and sincere in its defence."

And Elsewhere.

"Their religion" they say and Mr. Harrison repeats, "endorses it, their prosperity depends upon it, "The welfare of the Slaves themselves" seems to require it. That defence is no parlour debate. The man who preaches emancipation preaches treason, and may expect the treatment that such a crime deserves."

The distorted mentalities that can lie about the welfare of the slaves, urge their prosperity as the excuse for a crime, and threaten the agitator with death, should have only one answer accorded to them. All Islamiyeh should combine to smoke them out, to drive them out of their holes of social sin exactly as the Barbary pirates were rooted out: and to release and, if necessary, re-colonise the victims of the slavers.

It is flattering to our self-esteem, perhaps, to find that this or similar systems exist under the "protection" of British agents; and that the commercial non-slaves are at Bahrein in a state of almost as complete bondage. That is but an argument for extending the fight for emancipation. The pearl-fishers of Bahrein, who even without slavery are in economic bondage, should be the object of another campaign.—one of agitation in the British Parliament and of a co-operative movement in the Persian Gulf. The cry of "the welfare of the slaves" demanding slavery, is about as valid as that of the huntsman who said "The horses like the hunt: the dogs like it: and—damme—the fox likes it!

Bolshevism and Islam.

How familiar that argument sounds:—"Prosperity depends upon it. The man who preaches emancipation preaches treason and may expect the treatment that such a crime deserves." We might imagine, did we but alter "emancipation" to "communism"; that we were in the civilised circle of a British family that has given two sons to the Army and three to the Stock Exchange. Reading the defence of plain and undiluted slavery, in the name of religion, social order, and loyalty to the State, we begin dimly to perceive the reason for some Muslims dragging in at every function and in every speech "Islam and Bolshevism are incompatible." Well, perhaps we can help to solve that difficulty by removing the stain and disgrace of slavery from the scutcheon of Islam.

Swapping Territory.

Here's another subject for our debating society:—

The doughty little band of Englishmen who are defending the Riffi from their traducers, and trying to get them international recognition and medical relief, are striving to use every argument, and utilise every channel of influence. They are proposing to exploit one that I think is very inadvisable, and in fact dangerous and baneful.

Captain R. Gordon Canning, M.C., in the course of a paper exposing the progress of French militarism and his proposal for putting a limit to it, advocates (as he has done before) the "Exchange of Gibraltar for Ceuta."

Under this harmless phrase is concealed a copy of the flagrant old-time military and diplomatic "deals", of a nature that could not but lead to war. The least jingo of us could hardly blame France for jumping into a flaming anger, at England acquiring from a third-rate power (which cannot use its positions to menace French prestige) a territory which will dominate the Mediterranean. If it is true (which not proven), that Gibraltar is now an inferior fortress, let it be dismantled, rendered useless, and returned to Spain from whom it was stolen, without any other return than an undertaking to demilitarise it and construct no naval base there.

What moral right have we, even with the assumed assent of Abdul Karim, to acquire a lump of Riff territory in order to overawe the Mediterranean, which Gibraltar does not enable us to do? As to France intending to do something equally villainous, that has always been the excuse for a monstrous nightmare of expense, usurpation and enmity, leading up to wars which would not otherwise have been possible. Why should we, for a fallacious promise (a in the case of Turkey) to assure the integrity of the Riff, persuade the Riffi to plant the English in the Riff?

Have we not enough "ways to India"? We even fly there. If we lose the supremacy of the Middle Sea, which is after all France's front door, as the North Sea is ours, what does it matters? There are other seas. And there is even (moving about the earth the theory that we could leave India to defend itself, and thus save all these worries and all these incitations to European war.

The essay indulges in the usual military phrases about the French, now allies, as "hostile forces"; as sure to seize Tangier, which we are to "forestall" (by tearing up our treaty before they do?) and asks "Before a fait accompli would France or Spain go to war? England must act, therefore otherwise one morning she will awake to find the Riff littoral, Alhucema s Bay and future naval harbours in French control." Oh, that old, vile, "waking up one morning unless"!

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PERSIA AND IBN SAUD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must at once proceed to remove the misapprehension which seems to have been created by my article, "Persia and Ibn Saud" in your issue of the 11th. When I say that Moslem India is sharply divided over the Wahabi affair perhaps I must add that numerically the partisans of Ibn Saud are in an infinitesimal minority and that whether the tomb of the Prophet has been bombarded or not, intentionally or otherwise, there is no more doubt regarding the desecration of the last resting places of several of his near revered relatives. It is also common ground that the Sultan of Nejd considers every one not belonging to his creed a kafir, a Zendik, or a Mushrik. Further, it is to be remembered that the total population of Nejd hardly amounts to about eight lakhs of half starved people who live on scanty rations and religious frenzy. A few gulps of goat's milk and a handful of dates sustain them. Few among them have their fill of drinking water and none at all for washing purposes. But they are a drop in the pan of 30 crores of Believers. The problem in parts of Arabia as in our N. W. Frontier provinces is related more to the "Haves" and "Have-nots" than to any dispute divine. In order to understand the position of affairs it is necessary to recall that Amir Hussain, son of Ali, the Sheriff of Mecca, and his son Amir Faisul first declared for the British. Colonel Lawrence joined hands with Faisul and Captain Shakespeare the then British political representative at Kwyet, was appointed adviser to Ibn Saud. At that time both the potentates were seemingly friendly,—simultaneously in receipt of British gold. Between the two, the Turks were driven off Arabia for which the latter had little love. Unfortunately for Ibn Saud, his adviser Captain Shakespeare, was killed in action and this was a loss which remained unfilled at the Allied Councils. There was no European to represent his cause. Col. Lawrence co-operated with his protege, or patron or what you will, drove the Turks out of Jeddah, Mecca and Taiff so that in a short time the whole of Arabia was clear for the Allies. Husain was efficiently helped by Col. Lawrence and was installed king of the Hedjaz. This was gall and wormwood to Ibn Saud who was further incensed when Husain assumed the title of Khalifa. Thus the bottom of the trouble represents hunger and jealousy and no conflict of creeds. For a time both the rivals continued quiet. It was only when they apprehended that the British subsidy was about to cease, that the neighbourly potentates Husain and Ibn Saud, discovered in 1919 that there was a boundary dispute between them and they duly flew at each other's throat. In a pitched battle Husain lost 4500 people Europeans intervened and further fighting was arrested. Later on again the fire burst out and it is apparently nobody's business among foreigners to help put out the flames; or rather they are sternly forbidden to do so. If we except the Senyusis of North Africa, the Wahabis would appear to be the most determined enemies of civilisation. They attack everything which they consider luxury including silk for garments and rosaries for prayers quite as well as tobacco. They are also for incessantly aggressive warfare against all whom they denounce as infidels. We may not credit some of the stories about the Wahabis whose leader is said to have granted to everyone of his soldiers a written permit for the gatekeeper of Paradise to "admit bearer on sight." But certain it is with his seventh century notions Ibn Saud appears to be the antithesis of Mustafa Kamal, the leader of liberal Islam. None the less all this is the peculiar concern of the Mussalman world. People who are interested in the future of Persia, pray that that country act in concert with the leading Islamic Powers in whatever acts it initiates for the protection of Islam and its holy sanctuaries.—Yours, etc.

G. K. NARIMAN.

Mazgaon, P. O.
Sept. 12.

£45,000 FOR RACEHORSE.

OWNER'S FORTUNE OF OVER HALF A MILLION.

The sale of a racehorse for £45,000—a record price in the history of turf deals—is recalled by the will of Mr. Thoma Pilkington, of The Steyne, Manor-road, Bournemouth, and of Sandside, Callihness, N.B., who left unsettled property of the gross value of £688,579, with net personality £686,820, says the "Morning Post."

A well-known figure on the turf, Mr. Pilkington was the owner of Prince Palatine, the horse which, reported to have been purchased as a yearling for some £2,000, was transferred as a five-years-old Mr. J. B. Joel for no less a sum than £45,000. Altogether Prince Palatine had secured for Mr. Pilkington over £36,000 in stakes, its successes having included the St. Leger, Ascot Gold Cup, Doncaster Cup, Jockey Club Stakes, and the Coronation Cup.

Fortune changed with change of ownership, however. He did not maintain his brilliant reputation, and Mr. Joel parted with him for £25,000, and five years ago Prince Palatine went to America.

In business Mr. Pilkington was a plate and sheet glass manufacturer, a director of Messrs. Pilkington Bros., Limited, of St. Helens, Lancs. The duties on the property at the valuation mentioned will amount to over £190,000.

POONA JOTTINGS.

NON-BRAHMIN PROBLEM NOT INSOLUBLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The Ganpati festivals have come and gone—the long awaited City Municipal meeting has come and gone. The only remembrance that it left behind these events is a sad chapter of incidents to ponder and meditate upon. Go where you will and you hear heart burning and bickerings and groanings. The impartial observer wonders at the colossal ignorance and want of faith and foresight in each faction leaders. The Brahmin and the non-Brahmin question is assuming an aspect in Poona which cannot reflect credit on either side. These incidents only help the common enemies of the country to swell their arguments against us and assert with emphasis that the country is not capable of uniting together for any object which spells the welfare of the country on account of the inborn suspicion entertained by one against the other.

Any one who honestly feels inclined to dive below the surface to fathom its cause wonders why such incidents should remain insurmountable in effecting a "modus operandi" that would smooth the surface at least. The literacy and the love of leadership enjoyed for years on the one hand and the illiteracy and the love for power on the other no doubt furnish a basis for the illfeeling; but surely this is not one such criterion as to preclude the worst offenders on either side from meeting in a round table conference to find a solution. It is undeniable that faults can be found on either side but faults can be found every where as nothing is perfect, more especially in a country like India. Surely the leaders must know that the country is in the grip of troubles created by the Bureaucracy and their differences only lend support to those who are against our advancement. It is not suggested that because of it we must drown altogether our grievanves amongst ourselves, no far from it. If one argues that those differences are insurmountable all one can point out is that our statesmanship of bankrupt. You analyse the differences as a rank outsider and you find the non-Brahmins are more anxious for power and posts. The number of non-Brahmins is large and must eventually command majority. Well then why do our Brahmin friends grudge them some privileges which can be bestowed without any special premium upon efficiency or too much pecuniary sacrifice? The high philosophy which is the birth right of Hindu religion ought to enable them to look upon this subject at least with broader vision. It will be seen that the problem is not so very complicated as it appears at the first sight. If the leaders on either side bring their heart and vision into focus one need not feel so very hopeless. Attempts at great sacrifice are being made at nation-building. Why then a place which has its great tradition which has been the cradle of so many statesman and useful citizens a place which has the reputation of furnishing light and guide to others should be the first in exemplifying these petty differences and magnifying them into bigger and political grievances because none will make up its mind to meet, discuss and find a way out. If nothing else the great interest of our motherland demand our attention and as we know liberty cannot be purchased by mere talking and quarrelling amongst ourselves but by sacrifice and this is our test. Are we or are we not, men of the Maharashtra, going to sacrifice some of our gains with a view to help the cause or our country by ceasing for ever these meaningless and unseemly exhibition? Upon the answer depend our welfare.

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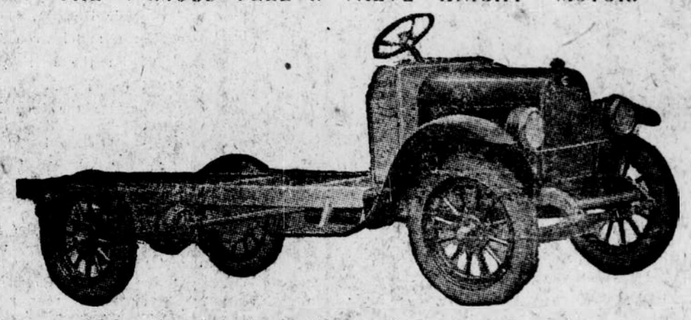

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ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lalubhai

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